

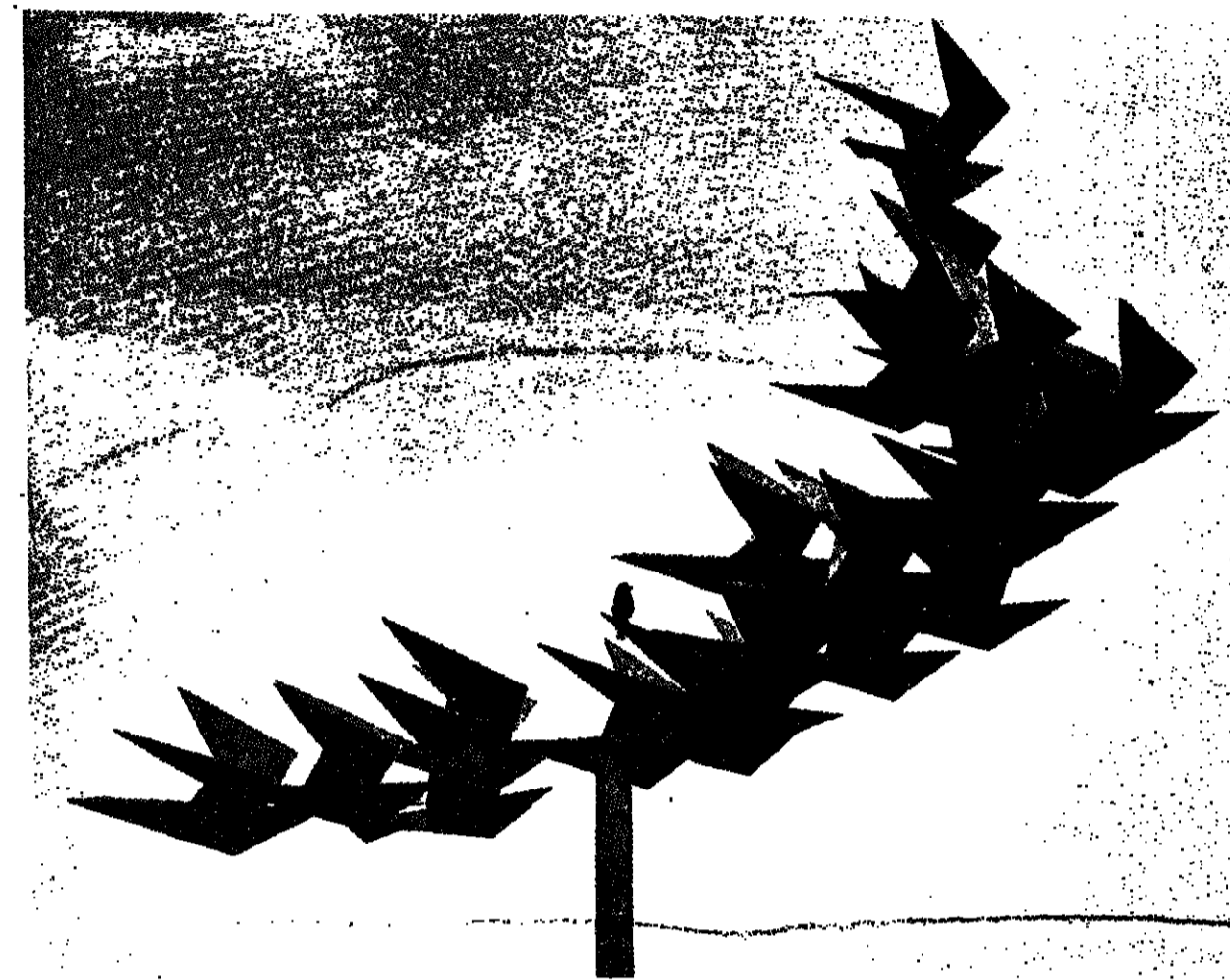
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Monday, January 3, 1977

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Lone bird rests on modern sculpture, Old Market Square, Warsaw

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

When Poland's Communist Government hasn't acted, the people have [Page 16]

South Africa

Behind the black vs. black battle

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The new generation of largely teenage black militants has again shown its hand as pace-setter in the ferment and polarization under way in South African race relations.

It was these militants who initiated the Christmas weekend violence in the Cape Town black townships of Nyanga and Guguletu. And they are suspected of being behind the attack on South African

police in nearby Langa township shortly before midnight last Monday. (Langa had until then been quiet.)

According to the South African Press Association, bells were rung in Langa late Monday night — presumably a signal. Forty minutes later, a crowd of some 500 blacks began stoning police vehicles on duty in the township. Langa residents were quoted as saying the police then opened fire, killing two blacks. (At this writing the fatalities had not been confirmed by the police.)

In the earlier trouble in Nyanga and

Guguletu, 24 blacks were killed — not by the police, but in fighting between young militants and black migrant workers from the countryside living in bachelor hostels in the townships.

The hostel residents had infuriated the young militants by disregarding the latter's call for mourning over Christmas to honor the memory of blacks killed in South Africa since the present wave of trouble started in the Johannesburg township of Soweto back in June.

*Please turn to Page 12

By Melvin Maddocks

Nobel prize speeches are famous traps. William Faulkner's reputation has not yet recovered from the uncharacteristic cry of optimism that emerged at Stockholm from behind his dour, ruined-Southern-gentleman mask. Perhaps there is an ultimate confusion to squeezing a storyteller into a tuxedo, placing him in the company of a king and queen, and asking him to deliver his message — to spill it out, whatever he has been saying all these years. But no big or subtle words, please, and make it quick. The concentration-span of royalty — to say nothing of the rest of the world — is notoriously short.

And so this year at Stockholm Saul Bellow grabbed the microphone for that split-second, and the headlines read: "Bellow praises the simple and true" — leaving the intellectuals back home to make jokes about Nobel prizes alchemizing their winners, as usual, into Polonius.

Yet maybe Bellow should be respected, just for his willingness to look unstylishly unsophisticated. Even more, he has risked appearing a Philistine — a traitor — to his own vocation. For he has tried to say something that nobody quite knows how to say yet: "Modern" literature no longer seems adequate to our needs as writers and readers.

For reasons too complex to explain we are tired of our complexity. Our affinity to the labyrinth, our "sympathy for the abyss" (as Thomas Mann put it) now disturbs rather than thrills us. Alienation no longer appears glamorous and elite. Nihilism has lost its romantic charge. In the course of

The Nobel risk

Saul Bellow asks the unthinkable:
Is modern literature out of date?

A long half-century the revolution has become a habit — its own burden of orthodoxy.

Above all, both as writers and readers, we are weary of the final curse modern literature: novelty. "To the modern," the English poet Stephen Spender wrote in an essay significantly titled "The Struggle to Be Modern." "It seems that a world of unprecedented phenomena has today cut us off from the life of the past." At the time the assumption of Virginia Woolf appeared only slightly exaggerated: "On or about December 1910 human nature changed." For the modern writer Ezra Pound's advice followed with merciless logic: "Make it new."

But this heady mandate to invent everything again, as if for the first time — art, the world, not to mention oneself — is the freedom Bellow and the rest of us are now trying to free ourselves from. When all things are possible, we are confronted, we find, with terrible questions: What do I really think? What do I really feel? And worst of all: What do I love? Questions that never occurred to the world before in such a total form.

And so readers flee toward nostalgia. And a writer runs

Lessons learned from '76

By Joseph C. Harsch

In world affairs, the year 1976 saw the United States shake itself out of its post-Vietnam-war inferiority complex and get back to the serious business of being the world's most powerful country with wide-ranging interests and responsibilities.

The initial attempt to handle an emerging problem elsewhere than in Southeast Asia was a flop. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger tried too late and with too little to head off the success in Angola of the faction backed by Soviet logistical support and Cuban troops. But by the end of the year he had regained the initiative in southern Africa and was managing a diplomatic operation over Rhodesia which still has a reasonable chance of ending in a relatively peaceful and non-communist transition from white to black rule.

Alongside the Rhodesian problem came progress on the stony road toward peace in the Middle East. Here, Kissinger diplomacy was remarkably successful in drawing both Egyptians and Syrians toward credible negotiating positions with the Israelis. By the end of the year Syria was in effective control of Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) forces there had been brought under control, and Syria and Egypt had agreed to coordinate their diplomacy. They were ready to go with Israel to the bargaining table — with the United States as referee.

The year had been used to good advantage in other respects. Dr. Kissinger had done a lot of inconspicuous work on repairing the damage done to America's alliance system by neglect during the period of U.S. preoccupation with Vietnam. He spent much time cultivating old European friends and trying to be considerate of Japanese interests. Toward the year's end he was the guest of honor at an almost tear-jerking farewell occasion at NATO headquarters in Brussels. He would be missed.

In great power relations, 1976 was a year of marking time. Domestic American politics forced a hiatus in "détente." President Ford even dropped that once popular word from his vocabulary. The charge of having been too easy on the Kremlin was used in the campaign both by Mr. Ford's Republican rival, Ronald Reagan, and by his Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter. Traffic between Washington and Moscow slowed to a trickle.

Traffic between Washington and Peking was also slowed by the passing of both of China's top leaders, Chou En-lai and Mao Tse-tung, and by an accompanying struggle for the succession which is still not concluded. All Washington, or Moscow, could do was to watch and to wonder who would emerge as the new leaders in China and what their posture toward the outside world would be.

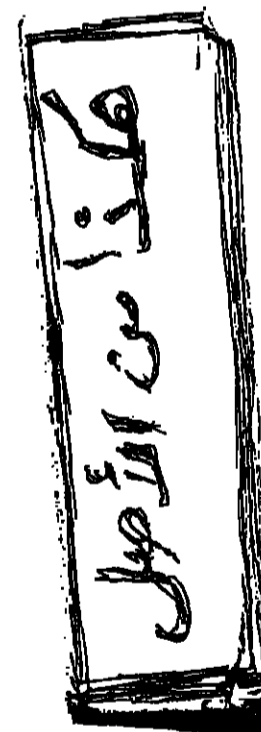
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toward those opposites of the "new" — the "simple" and the "true." Otherwise the "modern" writer in 1976, insofar as he is "modern," is left with little to cling to but his self-consciousness and his technique and the command to commit a fresh outrage for an audience that now knows all the outrages and has become immune to them.

How come Nobel oratory can be, with its talk about the "need for roots," or in Bellow's words, "a return from the periphery." But Bellow's implication could be right. For all its admirable honesty and courage, modern literature may have lost its gamble, which went like this: If one could cut through hypocrisy and self-censorship, great and whole art could not fail to be born. What Bellow may be trying to say — what we all secretly know — is that modern literature has opened one eye but in the process closed the other.

Modern literature has produced — and still produces — glories that readers can honor and thank their stars for. But its weaker tendencies are proving less and less rewarding as they become more and more dominant. Victims, we readers are discovering, are no substitute for heroes. Despair by itself is not a sustaining diet, and much-valued irony turns out to be only an appetizer. It is, in fact, a multiplier of nutrition. We are starved.

As we reread the classics — and in our hunger we have to — we know that human nature was not born again in 1910, only our definition. Is not Nobel speech-time '76 as good a time as any to measure the price we are paying in our literature and in our lives for what that definition leaves out?



Highlights



INDIA. The ground is rumbling under Mrs. Gandhi after a year and a half of emergency rule. A special report. Page 7

RUSSIA'S UN-CHRISTMAS. There were gifts, and decorated trees, and someone who looked just like Father Christmas. But it really wasn't Christmas at all. Page 6

SUCCESS. "I've had trouble being taken seriously," says diminutive blond artist Linda Doyle. After a one-woman show at the Smithsonian Institution she doesn't have that trouble any more. Page 21

Index

ARTS	24
BOOKS	18
CHILDREN	20
COMMENTARY	30, 31
EDUCATION	25
FASHION	22
FINANCIAL	19
FOOD	22
HOME FORUM	28, 29
PEOPLE	21
TRANSLATIONS	26, 27
TRAVEL	23

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS

Carter's 'y'all come' inaugural

By Louise Sweeney

Washington
The 300,000 inaugural invitations are starting to arrive in mailboxes across the country — you can tell by their brown ink and scrupulously recycled paper, but most of all by the inaugural seal, the Capitol rampant on the back of an eagle with a Carter-Mondale banner in his beak.

It's what one insider calls a "y'all come" inaugural, with a populist emphasis on turning Washington into one week-long block party from Jan. 18 to 22, both prior to and after the official inauguration Jan. 20.

Only 25,000 of the inaugural envelopes contain invitations — to longtime friends and Carter supporters, politicians, and dignitaries — to attend one of the six inaugural parties: 8,500 envelopes contain invitations to watch the parade from bleachers near the White House; and 5,750 contain invitations to attend one of the vice-presidential receptions (complete with Mrs. Walter Mondale's carrot cake). Each of these invitations enables the receiver to buy two tickets — at \$25 each — to the six inaugural

parties and the Vice-President's reception.

More than 117,000 tickets without a price tag are also available for the presidential swearing-in ceremony at the Capitol, but invitations are needed for those, too. According to the inaugural committee, 59,000 of them are reserved for members of Congress.

In addition, tickets will be needed to another event, a televised John F. Kennedy Center gala being planned for Jan. 19, but not yet definite. Among the celebrities being discussed to appear are Leonard Bernstein, Johnny Cash, Paul Simon, Paul Newman, Beverly Sills, Bette Davis, Stevie Wonder, James Dickey, Robert Shaw of the Atlanta Symphony, and the Alvin Ailey dance company.

Meanwhile in this capital of diversity, a counterinauguration is being planned by the Youth International Party (Yippies) and "Nobody for President Campaign." Its chief decoration will be a giant peanut, 50 feet long and 10 feet high.

Decorations will be more traditional at the six inaugural balls, where \$150,000, or half the cost of the 1973 inaugural balls, will be spent on things like a silver fringe arch at the Washington Hilton, swags of hot pink and red taffeta at the Mayflower, and electrified paper lanterns on fishing poles at the National Visitors' Center.

The Visitors' Center, a former railroad train station, will also be the site of what the inaugural committee is billing as "the world's biggest square dance" on Jan. 21. Rosalynn Carter, the wife of the President-Elect, is enthusiastic about square dancing, and this party, to follow the opening of a Georgia state exhibit, will be free to all, although tickets will be required.

"Never before will so many people have such a chance to take part in the inauguration of a president," states Bardyl Truitt, inaugural co-chairman. The committee is planning a host of other events, including an early morning prayer service on Inaugural Day at Lincoln Memorial conducted by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rev. Bruce Edwards of the Plains, Georgia, Baptist Church.

In addition, the committee hopes for a special film festival at the American Film Institute at Kennedy Center and a day of balli there.

Third World's greatest need: more justice

By Alf McCreary
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tunis
Ezekiel Kamari, Margaret Mumbua and Saad ben Tarschoun live thousands of miles apart in Africa, but they have one thing in common — they form part of that huge mass of the world's population who are on the edge of starvation. Development jargon labels them "the poorest of the poor."

In Sudan, Ezekiel Kamari, works in a small backyard on the edge of the Nile, after years of living rough in the "bush" during the prolonged civil war which devastated the southern part of his country. In Kenya, Margaret Mumbua, a weaver, earns just enough to feed herself and her four children on maize, in their mud and cardboard hut at Mathare Valley, not far from Nairobi's glittering showpiece center. In Tunisia Saad ben Tarschoun scratches a living from a few acres of poor land and is fortunate if he and his family are clothed, and fed from day to day.

For each of them, life is hard, but in the past it has been even more difficult. During the Sudanese civil war, Ezekiel Kamari lost 17 relatives through violence or disease. The rest of the family subsisted on wild fruits and whatever small animals they could trap or spear.

In Kenya, Margaret Mumbua was left destitute when her husband was killed in a car crash. She and her family begged on the streets of Nairobi until they were taken in by a nutrition center run by the National Council of Churches.

In Tunisia, Saad ben Tarschoun remembers the years of famine when he and his family had to eat grass and even grasshoppers. "When there was food," he said, "the adults would eat until they were only half-hungry, to leave the rest for the children."

Even now, all three — and millions like them — are vulnerable. Ezekiel depends on the success of the Nile barge trade, Margaret clings to her poorly-paid weaving job, and Saad ben Tarschoun recently was reduced to near-despair by a land dispute with neighbors which, fortunately for him, was resolved in his favor by the local authorities.

It is easy to feel pity for these unfortunates, but pity is not enough. Clear thinking and action is required to alleviate and ultimately end the kind of suffering which many people in the West cannot even begin to comprehend. During extensive travels in Africa to see for myself some of the challenges facing the London-based agency Christian Aid and other international development agencies, I found some underlying problems.

First, solutions are complicated by language difficulties, by the sheer distances involved (it takes about 7 hours to drive 100 miles on the potted roads of Southern Sudan), and by the

vastly differing life-styles of the donors and receivers.

In Southern Sudan, for example, one international agency flies in fresh fruit for its European workers, though local people ask whether the money might be better spent directly in their area.

Second, development is not simply a matter of the West giving money to solve its conscience. Some experts argue that too much aid can retard development, and that the answer lies in small-scale investments where people can be taught self-reliance at the simplest level. In harsh economic terms, they argue, too much aid encourages people to think that they can ride an endless gravy train.

In Kenya there is already a full-blown debate about a moratorium and on whether or not Western aid and experts should be withdrawn for a period to find out to what extent the locals can be self-reliant.

Many Western donors, might well be shocked at the degree of resentment over aid which is mere charity. The Third World's demand is not for charity, but for justice. In the end this will almost certainly mean political action, and a challenge to the structures — national and international — which perpetuate poverty. Relief is one manifestation of help. But what does the sincere helper do when faced with a government that refuses for political reasons to free the masses from poverty?

The argument about international justice, or the lack of it, is not confined to the Third World. To what extent, for example, are Western governments prepared to risk unpopularity by paying a fairer price for Third World raw materials when this means higher consumer prices. In more simple terms, how much more are you prepared to pay for your coffee or tea which up to now has been so much taken for granted?

Third, development is not a one-way process. There is much that the Third World can teach the West. It can teach about a more relaxed attitude to life, it can teach about a simpler and healthier diet, it can teach more about family responsibility — as in the "extended" African family where a man will, if necessary, rear not only his own children but those of his brother and sister as well. Unfortunately, the West does not seem to be listening. One Kenyan said to me sadly in Nairobi: "Brother, the West is not asking for our help. It is not even asking for our prayers."

Above all, there is a dignity about so much of the poverty in the Third World that underlines the grasping harshness of so many developed countries. In Sudan, Ezekiel Kamari works long and hard in the barge trade, but he does not complain.

"After the horrors of the civil war, this is heaven," he says.

In Tunisia, Saad ben Tarschoun remembers

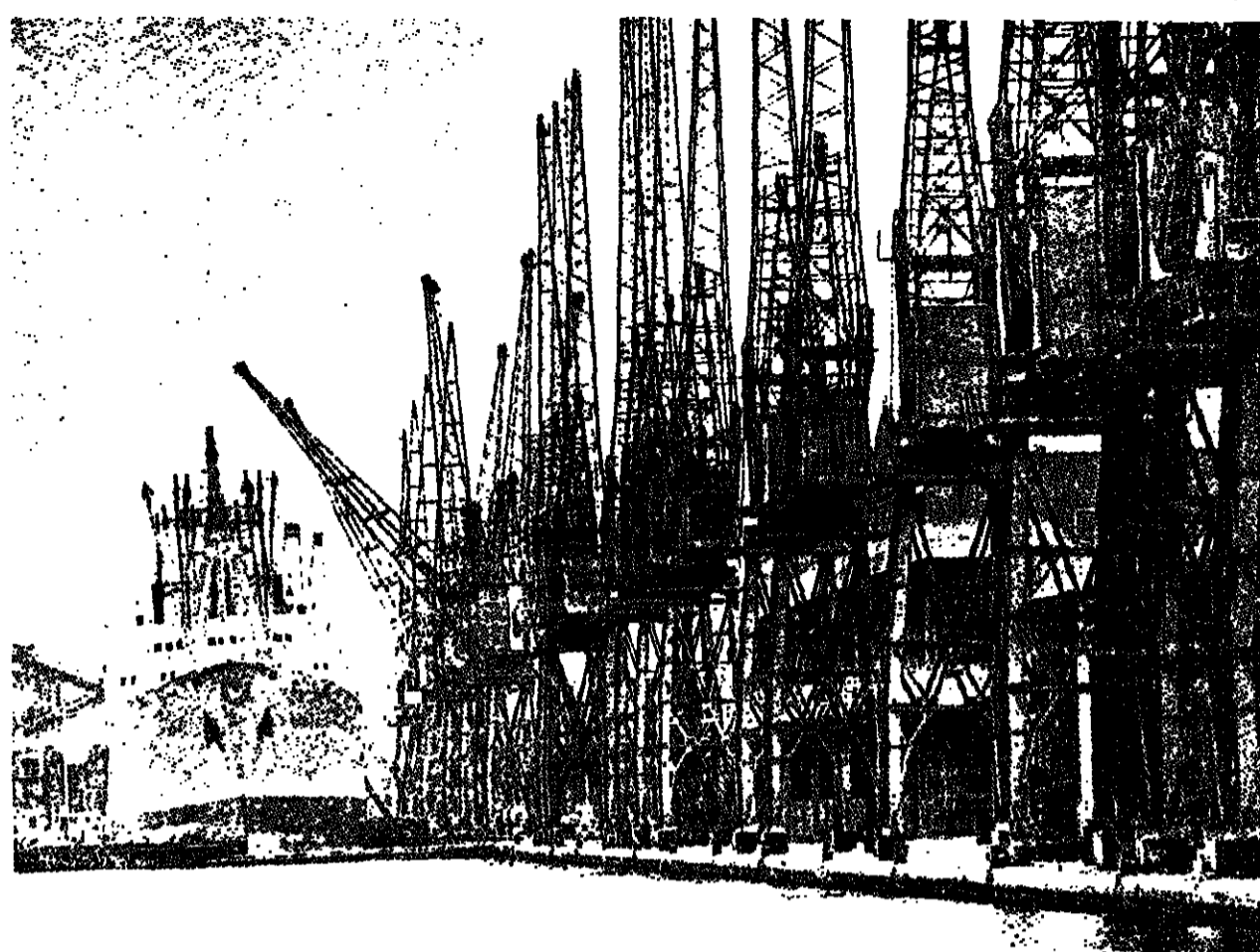


Kikuyu children, Kenya

the days when the family had to eat grasshoppers, and he says "I have my land, my work and my health. People may think I am poor, but I have those things I am rich."

It would be false sentimentality, however, to talk about the "dignified poor." Behind all the complex arguments is the smell of deprivation and the obscenity of poverty. The stark fact of total poverty was summed up by Margaret Mumbua: "The poorer you are, the harder you pray."

Alf McCreary is a Belfast staff writer on special leave of absence to research in the Third World.



Cranes poised in Port of London for upturn in British exports

By N. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

For Callaghan: the lady or the tiger?

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
British Prime Minister James Callaghan and his Cabinet have their backs to the wall.

If the public spending cuts announced the week before Christmas and the \$3.9 billion International Monetary Fund loan agreed to that same week fail to restore international confidence in Britain, then the government is finished. Sources within the government freely concede that another steep decline of the pound would mean the end of Mr. Callaghan's administration.

That is the gloomy side of Britain's story in these waning days of a year that started with reasonably high hopes of an export-led recovery. But there are, as always, rays of hope.

A survey by the Confederation of British Industries conducted during the first two weeks of December showed that a slow recovery of manufacturing output was under way. Businesses reported that orders had risen during the past four months and expected the trend to continue during the coming three months. A strong rise in export orders continues, especially in consumer goods.

A sharp rise in imports during the second and third quarters of the year is accounted for mainly by the requirements of North Sea installations. But these enormous investments (over \$15,000 must be spent for every daily barrel of oil extracted, compared with only \$400 in the Middle East) are finally beginning to pay off.

Last year Britain got 20 million tons of oil from the North Sea. In 1977, the amount could rise to 35 million to 45 million tons, between one-third and one-half of Britain's oil requirements, according to Dr. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State at the Department of Energy. "We are not down and out; we are on the way up," Dr. Mabon said at an offshore oil conference in Birmingham earlier last month.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, in its quarterly forecast at the end of November, predicted that Britain would have a current-account surplus of £1 billion (\$1.68 billion) in 1977 and of £5 billion the year after that. This was mainly because it expected British exports to rise while the price of imports remained steady because of the sluggish state of the world economy.

Hope has less tangible aspects as well. The public spending cuts announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey have been criticized as too little and too late. But they were preceded by some of the most thorough discussion any British Cabinet has ever been through. Left-wing ministers like Tony Benn, the Energy Secretary, and Peter Shore, the Environment Secretary, were given every opportunity to argue for their favorite solution — import curbs. Ministers of rightist persuasion put their case for the importance of restoring international confidence in the pound with equal vigor.

The dividend, for Mr. Callaghan, has been a reasonably united Cabinet on matters (such as where the public spending axe should fall) about which passionate convictions are held. Public opinion also generally knows that this is Britain's last chance to put its economic house in order.

Will this realization be translated into concrete decisions in company boardrooms and on shop floors to increase production at all levels and to win back Britain's reputation for quality? That is the largest intangible of all, and on it rests the fate of the government and ultimately of the British people.

Leader of Spain's Communist Party arrested

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
The arrest of the banned Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo is likely to set back the emerging détente between the government and the opposition and to damage "the new Spain's" image abroad.

Apparently the government felt Mr. Carrillo might cause more problems if allowed to go free than if jailed. But now it is caught in a pincer: a trial of Mr. Carrillo would destroy its credibility with the left, while expelling him from the country would enrage the police and the right.

The government's action risks reviving street politics and causing trouble on the labor front where the Communists are strong.

In addition the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), which recently adopted a more moderate stance, could be driven leftward again since it sees itself in competition with the Communists for the workers' vote.

Negotiations that have started between the government and the opposition may stall, while Mr. Carrillo's — and his party's — mystique and strength will increase.

The arrest casts a shadow over preparations for next spring's parliamentary elections which the opposition may boycott. And Spain's drive to enter the European Common Market could encounter renewed resistance.

Mr. Carrillo was supposedly exiled in France. But one week before the Dec. 15 referendum on constitutional reform he held a secret news conference in Madrid to announce he had been living in Spain since February.

Informed sources say the government, which had denied the Communist leader a passport in July, knew he was in Spain but did not know about the press conference. Rightists accused the government of "ineptitude" and tried to link the Communists with the kidnapping of the chairman of the Council of State, Antonio Maria de Oriol.

At the same time Mr. Carrillo's appearance displeased the Army, which opposes legalization of the Communist Party at this stage.

Police were annoyed by Mr. Carrillo's try-and-catch-me tone at his press conference. Liberal government circles were irked by the timing of his public appearance. But the main concern was over threats from the ultra-right.

Europe

Communist rift widens

Soviet exchange with Chile angers Western parties

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
The clash between Moscow and major Western Communist parties on issues of independence and human freedoms in communist societies has been heightened by the Bukovsky-Corvalán exchange.

West European communists generally have used strong terms to deplore the swap in which the Soviet Union freed dissident Vladimir K. Bukovsky in exchange for the Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalán Lape. (Mr. Bukovsky was serving a seven-year sentence for anti-Soviet activity; Mr. Corvalán had been imprisoned in Chile since the ouster of Salvador Allende's Marxist government in 1973.)

Their argument is that the Soviet Union lost face with leftist and socialist opinion the world over by accepting such an arrangement with an extreme rightist regime.

Condemning repression

But criticism has gone far beyond the prisoner exchange itself. "Autonomist" Western Communist parties — Italy's in particular — have been quick to use it as another argument in their ever sharper condemnation of political repression in the Soviet Union.

The issue has been gathering force ever since the European Communist summit conference in June.

That conference produced a lowest-common-denominator platform for limited cooperation between East bloc and Western parties, will all the latter's reservations on interparty contacts written into the final document.

It was agreed that parties might present individual views on matters of controversy — so long as there was no attempt (on the Soviets' part, for example) to impose those views on other parties.

Old definitions return

The Soviets, however, quickly returned to using definitions of party relationships that the independents had rejected. They have consistently sought to present the conference as a full-blown accord on international unity and solidarity between themselves and the Western parties.

As a result, the latter — headed by the Italians and the French — have continued to affirm their concepts of "new" pluralist and democratic communist societies and to reject the Soviet-East European "models." They have also scored the authoritarian aspects of the Soviet system and called on the Russians to end their nonjudicial use of punitive measures, including exile, against political dissent.

Attack widened

Recently, they have widened their attack to include the more hard-line East European governments as well.

The Western parties undoubtedly were a factor in persuading the Czechoslovak Government to free its last four political prisoners from the 1968-89 Dubcek regime.

They have since taken up the cases of East German dissidents — poet-singer Wolf Biermann (who was deprived of his citizenship in November while on tour of West Germany) and Prof. Robert Havemann (who was put under house arrest after he signed a protest against Mr. Biermann's exile).

Both the East bloc and the leading Western parties now seem to be dropping any pretence of an "armistice" after the East Berlin summit.

The December issue of the Soviet-sponsored international review Problems of Peace and Socialism carries an article by Bulgarian party leader Todor Zhivkov. In this he describes the approach of the so-called Euro-Communists as "anti-Soviet" and insists that guidelines established by Soviet experience are valid for all parties.

L'Unita, the Italian party paper, at once hit back at this "distortion of reality" and said it was "historical absurdity" to talk of general laws and pre-constituted models.

A member of the Italian Central Committee took the argument further by saying criticism of individual cases of Soviet repression was not enough. He called for a "theoretical and systematic study" of the system that allowed them.

Togliatti stand recalled

That line had been taken by then Italian party leader, the late Palmiro Togliatti, after the Soviet party downgraded Stalin in 1956. Mr. Togliatti said the Stalinist abuses were inherent in the way the system developed under Stalin.

And L'Unita pursued this theme after the Bukovsky-Corvalán exchange. The problem, the newspaper said, was to be found in Russia's general curtailment of liberties. "The indictment and detention of people for so-called 'opinion crimes,'" said L'Unita, "is inadmissible, as is any limitation of individual and collective liberties."

Soviet Union

Christmas in Russia? Well . . . not quite

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Ludmila bought two chickens for roasting, some pork chops, several bottles of cream, and packets of tea cream wrapped in silver paper. Down from the shelf came the mushrooms she picked in the autumn . . .

Her two children have been to a special "ba-zaar" strung with colored lights and festooned with pictures of Father Frost (who looks the same as Father Christmas except that his red robe reached the floor and has blue stars on it) to buy a five-foot fir tree for \$3.41 (two rubles and fifty kopecks) . . .

Together with millions of other Soviet families, Ludmila's celebrated the only holiday here: New Year.

Most families will have a tree with a string of electric lights on it. Slowly rising prosperity also means a meal with the best cuts of meat available, and even some caviar, which for Russians (though not for foreigners) is hard to find.

Ludmila, her husband Sascha, her mother, children, and two family friends from the south came about 11 p.m., Dec. 31. The television set in the background showed the annual New Year's Eve variety concert "Little Blue Light," which ranged from popular songs to opera.

Beginning with the Russian hors d'oeuvres called "zakuski," the family talked over the good things that happened during the year — notably husband Sascha, a chauffeur, getting a permanent, year-round job, and the family's summer trip by car to Tallin, in Estonia, 650 miles away.

Just before midnight, with the meal half over, everyone turned to the TV screen. An announcer read a short New Year message from Head of State Nikolai Podgorny. The camera switched to the Spassky clock tower at the Kremlin as the hands show midnight.

At the first chime, the family toasted each other and got back to the serious business of eating dessert — whipped cream in a circle of ice cream, served with jelly made from the juices of lemons, oranges, and tangerines.

The television stayed on and the family stayed up until about 4 a.m. Not until the next day (Jan. 1) did the exchange of gifts take place. The children's were left in their bed-

rooms, under their pillows, perhaps, or in drawers or cupboards, to be found when they awoke.

This basic pattern will be followed by families in apartment blocks across the country. Only close relatives and friends were invited. The weather is too cold for outside celebrations. Only a few tourists and foreigners venture into Red Square in Moscow.

Teen-agers organize their own parties, as do bachelors and others.

Members of the Russian Orthodox Church celebrate the New Year on Jan. 13 according to the Georgian calendar. Other denominations follow their own beliefs — with the Soviet news agency Tass emphasizing for foreign subscribers (though the news is not reprinted in domestic newspapers) that "there is a Christmas and New Year atmosphere everywhere."

Tass makes no mention of Christ Jesus, however; its account of Christmas messages by church leaders is confined to calls for peace.

This year about three million New Year trees ("holkas") were sold in Moscow alone, according to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. One million come from special nurseries. The other two million are cleared from beneath voltage lines and other areas where they are unwanted.

Demand so greatly exceeds supply that auxiliary police are stationed at electric-train stations and on major roads, eyes peeled for tell-tale tips of trees poking from luggage or auto trunks. The only legal way to bring a tree in from surrounding areas is to have a special pass — and few are issued. The fine: \$30 (22 rubles) per tree.

About seven million artificial trees also will be sold around the country — a new but fast-growing trend.

Moscow's "children's world" department store is typical of most stores: hordes of shoppers in bulky winter coats and boots, a giant tree with flashing lights, a central display of a polar bear and four penguins whose wings flap, and painted animals circling a silver tree. Through it all the bearded figure of Father Frost (Ded Moroz) and his red-robed companion, the Snow Maiden (Snegurochka), smile and wave.

Families now can call a special number in Moscow and ask for a Father Frost to come to their apartment to hand out gifts. This "dial a Santa," Soviet-style, costs about \$4.



Russian twins: wrapped and ready for the New Year

Keystone photo

Asia

India: How goes Mrs. Gandhi and emergency rule?

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
As India enters 1977, after a full year and a half under national emergency rule, veteran political observers see the domestic political situation in these terms:

• The stalemate between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the opposition parties continues.

• The pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (CPI), until recently a close supporter of the Prime Minister, has become a shrill critic, and

a showdown between the two may be imminent.

• Political activism by young people in the ruling Congress Party has reached new heights behind the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay.

• Underground opposition to the Prime Minister has picked up new momentum, although it has switched strategy in recent months.

Domestic political news has been relatively sparse here since Mrs. Gandhi's government succeeded in engineering a fundamental over-

haul of the Indian Constitution and postponed elections (for the second time in 1976).

But while the Prime Minister moves to consolidate her gains, a sense of helplessness and disenchantment has come over the opposition parties.

They had hoped to form a united front to offer a "viable national alternative" to the Prime Minister and her party, but whatever challenge that tactic might have posed was pre-empted when the elections were postponed. Now, the Prime Minister has placed the onus on them to change their ways in a fashion acceptable to her if they want a meaningful dialogue with her government. So far she claims to see no change in what she refers to as their "negative attitude."

Perhaps the crowning blow to date, in the eyes of the opposition, was its inability to do anything to block the Constitution-amending process in Parliament, where the Congress Party holds a comfortable majority in both houses.

Even the Communist Party these days has become something of an opponent of the Prime Minister. The CPI had long backed Mrs. Gandhi, her celebrated 20-point program for economic reform, and the emergency itself. But the Communists drew the line at postponing elections.

In November, when the CPI presumed to advise Mrs. Gandhi on how she should run her government and party, she responded with a stern rebuke. When the CPI warned of a "reactionary caucus" becoming entrenched in the ruling party, Congress officials retorted that the CPI "itself is nothing more than a totalitarian and reactionary caucus."

The mounting confrontation may have come one step closer Dec. 17 when Mrs. Gandhi's government forced the resignation of the pro-Communist leader of Orissa and then put the state under federal control.

The CPI has made no secret of its hostility to Sanjay Gandhi, a feeling that appears to be mutual. And as his position in Indian politics and government becomes increasingly influential, observers say, his antagonism could cost the CPI dearly.

The younger Gandhi recently received an indirect but ringing endorsement from his mother in the form of a tribute to the youth movement of the Congress Party. Until a year ago, the Youth Congress was little more than a wing of the parent party and its activities went largely unnoticed.

While the youth movement is committed to the program and policies of the parent party, it has made some headway in forging an identity of its own behind Sanjay Gandhi's five-point program for family planning, literacy, self help, and other forms of social change. Mrs. Gandhi said in her remarks that it was more important than her own 20-point economic program.

[The Indian underground meanwhile, seems to have become bolder in recent months despite the arrest last June of its most prominent leader, Socialist Party and railway union chief George Fernandes. In part, this is said to be because of sympathetic elements among India's law-enforcement agencies. Sanctuary for underground activists on the move now is reported reliable, communication easy, funds plentiful, and the numbers of recruits on the increase.]

[Where the underground previously had sought to pressure Mrs. Gandhi into ending emergency rule, its tactic now is to try to oust her from office — by peaceful means if possible. Underground activists are working to sway four key segments of the Indian community to their way of thinking: dissident members of the ruling party; disaffected bureaucrats and police; students; and organized labor.]

Lee's firm grip on Singapore

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew appears to have accomplished two major objectives in the aftermath of the recent general elections in Singapore:

1. He has retained absolute dominance of the 66-member Parliament. As at the last general election, in 1972, the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) prevented a half dozen opposition parties from gaining a single seat.

2. He has prevented an increase in ballots cast for the opposition and even cut into the 31 percent the opposition parties gained four years ago. Mr. Lee told reporters his party scored 72.4 percent of the popular vote last week, compared with 66 percent in 1972.

Mr. Lee called the result "a solid endorsement of our policies." Opposition candidates had called for ending or modifying such measures as compulsory national service for youth and detention without trial of alleged communists. Opposition leaders also called for increased social welfare benefits and reduced

bus fares and electric and gas rates.

Mr. Lee sometimes has been accused of dictatorial practices since he led the island country of about 2.3 million people to independence from British rule a decade ago. But he also has gained widespread support for increasing jobs by developing manufacturing industries, improving housing, cooling frictions between Chinese and Malay residents, and, in general, giving Singapore a stern, efficient, and proud sense of national identity.

Mr. Lee has emphasized the need to find a new generation of leaders from within the PAP who can carry on after he leaves the scene. To help meet this problem the PAP ran 11 new candidates in this election to train and test out new faces for the future.

The defeated opposition candidate, Shamsuddin Tahir, was later arrested for allegedly trying to incite Chinese chauvinistic emotions during his campaign. Mr. Tahir, arrested previously, in May, 1971, while editor in chief of the Chinese-language newspaper Nanyang Siang Pau, has denied accusing the government of trying to "kill" Chinese education in Singapore.

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Africa

Angola refugees still dribbling into Zambia

By John Horrell
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lusaka, Zambia

Zambia is making preparations to receive another 1,000 Angolan refugees at the Maheba refugee camp in the remote northwestern part of the country.

They are being moved there from makeshift camps in the extreme south of Zambia, where they fled to escape the recent fighting between Angolan government forces and guerrillas of UNITA (the Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

These latest victims of a civil war that smolders on a year after the former Portuguese colony became independent will swell the number of Angolan refugees in Zambia to more than 13,000. Another 10,000 are in Namibia (South-West Africa), which is administered by South Africa, and the UN High Commission for Refugees puts the number of Angolans in Zaire at several hundred thousand.

Because of the impossibility of covering events in Angola at close quarters, the flight of so many Angolans into neighboring countries is

perhaps the most significant evidence available on the extent of unrest in that country.

Conditions appear least settled in southern Angola, an area about the size of Texas, where UNITA guerrillas have numerous strongholds and claim the support of the 1,500,000 villagers living in scattered settlements.

UNITA is one of two Angolan nationalist movements which shared power with the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) in a short-lived transitional government before independence. It went back to the bush in February, 1976, when Cuban-led forces overran the towns and cities of the south.

UNITA's popular leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, vowed at the time that his movement would fight until the Soviet Union and Cuba were forced to withdraw from Angola. "We will make Angola the Soviet Union's Vietnam," he said.

Dr. Savimbi has not yet got rid of the Russians and Cubans. But he has posed sufficient of a threat to the Luanda administration to make Angolan President Agostinho Neto keep an estimated 10,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

One of UNITA's prime targets has been the Benguela railway, a 1,200-mile line linking the Atlantic port of Lobito with Zaire and landlocked Zambia. But making almost daily sabotage raids on the line the UNITA guerrillas have kept it closed to international traffic and in the process deprived the Luanda government of much-needed foreign exchange.

In counterattacks brought out of Angola by counter, UNITA claims considerable success in ambushing convoys, attacking patrols, and destroying bridges. It says it has killed scores of government and Cuban troops and is holding 100 Cubans prisoner.

While there is no way of verifying these claims the recent government offensive in the south seems to point to the fact that UNITA is of more than just nuisance value to the government and its Cuban supporters.

The estimated 5,000 guerrillas under Dr. Savimbi's command are not the only antigovernment force in Angola.



Bandphoto

Angolans arrive at refugee center in Namibia set up by South Africa

In the north there have been clashes along the Zaire border with guerrillas belonging to the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola), the third of Angola's main nationalist movements.

But a greater threat than the FNLA at the moment is FLEC (Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda enclave), a movement which is fighting secession of the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda from the rest of Angola.

FLEC, which enjoys the support of a substantial proportion of Cabinda's 30,000 people, is reported to be tying down large numbers of government troops as a result of its guerrilla operations in the thick tropical rain forest of the enclave.

Perhaps ominously for the Luanda government, these three anti-government movements are currently holding discussions on the formation of a united front which would group all the movements under a single political and military leadership.

Dr. Savimbi believes, perhaps erroneously, that unity of this type could encourage Western countries to help him — if only by supplying arms and ammunition.

If he is wrong he has one consolation. And that is that, as the Portuguese found out during the colonial campaigns in Africa, containing a guerrilla army is one thing. Defeating it is something else altogether.

Podgorny to tour in Africa

By Reuter

Moscow

Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny will visit Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania early this year on the first tour ever made of southern Africa by any of the top three Kremlin leaders. African diplomatic sources here said.

President Podgorny was expected in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, during the second half of March, but the exact dates and other details of his itinerary were still being worked out, these sources said.

The tour will underline Soviet diplomatic interest in an area where the United States and Britain have been increasingly active in trying to bring about a settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

All three countries Mr. Podgorny will visit are so-called "front line" black African states consulted by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in September during his southern Africa shuttle.

Britain's Ivor Richard, chairman of the now recessed Geneva conference on Rhodesia, is touring the "front line" states this week.

Mr. Podgorny's trip could mark a Kremlin attempt to take the diplomatic initiative in Southern Africa, observers said.



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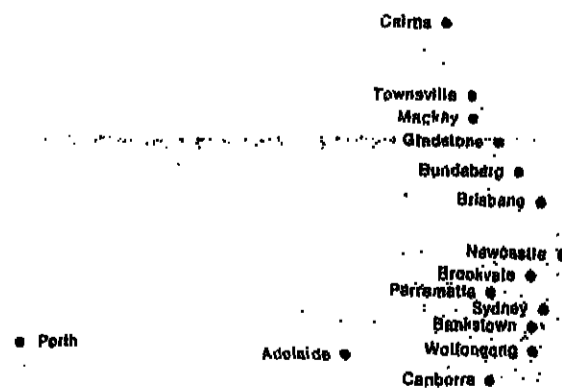
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South Africa

South Africa's 'silly season'

News sources dry up but the problems don't blow away

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

It was a subdued but troubled Christmas season in South Africa this year.

Government officials took their vacations as they do every year at the peak of the summer, leading newspapers to call this the "silly season" because most news sources dry up.

But flashes of tension in the African subcontinent and abroad cannot be ignored.

Two of South Africa's neighbors — the usually quiet Lesotho and Botswana — have launched protests over border conflicts.

Lesotho residents have been prevented from traveling into the Transkei (the "independent" black state set up by South Africa in October) because they do not have the travel documents that the Transkei authorities demand.

Lesotho charges that South Africa is responsible for the hassle and has taken the issue to the United Nations Security Council.

Placid Botswana has become sufficiently upset about incursions of Rhodesian security forces to expand its military force from 500 to 700 and to provoke an offer from the Soviet Union to provide it with arms. After initial denunciations and denials of the alleged incursions, Rhodesia has suggested talks.

Internally, many in South Africa seem to be waiting for a second outbreak of student protests. This could come when schools open Jan. 5 and students show up — or more likely do not show up — for classes.

In two conciliatory moves, the South African Government recently announced that control over school committees will be given to black parents, and it has released 81 people who were being held without charges under the Internal Security Act.

But at the same time, in the country's longest political trial, nine "black consciousness" leaders were given stiff sentences (10 years for six defendants and five for the rest) for staging what would have been considered a legitimate political protest in the West.

The nine were charged more than a year ago for organizing a rally in 1974 in support of Frelimo, the black guerrilla force that formed the government in Mozambique when that former Portuguese territory gained its independence in June, 1975.

Their sentences led observers to wonder what will be meted out to the latest detainees, the people who have been held since riots began in Soweto, the sprawling black township near Johannesburg, in June.

But while South Africans are also concerned about developments farther from home,

There have been protests in Britain about Barclays Bank's

10 million rand (\$8.7 million) purchase of South African defense bonds.

Another concern is about Andrew Young, the newly named black U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Young has received wide coverage in the press here, especially because he has as his house guests two children of the leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Robert Sobukwe, who is under house arrest in Kimberly.

Many liberals here believe that the U.S. is the only country that can successfully encourage South Africa to abolish apartheid (the policy of legal separation of the races). But there are South Africans who still think that conservative American businessmen and the U.S. military men at the embassy here — often from the South — are more representative of the U.S. Government than Mr. Young will be. Yet others wonder whether, under the guidance of Mr. Young, the traditional U.S. policy — enunciated as "communication without acceptance," — might become "communication with rejection," or something even stronger.



Carlton Center, Johannesburg
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

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United States

Better flats for Boston's needy

Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Two key parcels of Fenway Urban Renewal Area land will be turned over to the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, to enable a private developer to build two long-awaited apartment towers at the corners of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues for elderly, low- and moderate-income residents.

The land transfer, to be made as soon as pending details have been completed, will permit 404 units of subsidized rental housing to be constructed directly opposite two famous Boston landmarks — Symphony Hall and Horticultural Hall.

The church land, along with some present BRA property, is on matching block-long spaces which extend from Huntington Avenue to St. Botolph Street. The two slender parcels face each other across Massachusetts Avenue.

Symphony Plaza East, the 14-story building slated for the east side of Massachusetts Avenue, and Symphony Plaza West, a 16-story building planned for the west side of the avenue, have been specially designed for senior citizens but will also house low- and moderate-income tenants.

Extensive plaza areas planned in front of the towers will open up this noted crossroads of Back Bay, affording a more spacious and attractive setting for Symphony and Horticultural Halls.

Rent subsidies through the Massachusetts Housing and Finance Agency (MHFA) have been committed for the 404 studio and one- and two-bedroom units in the two buildings.

According to Carl B. Rechner, the Christian Science Church's real estate consultant, the church will also make available for the development a limited contingency fund. This will cover possible added operating costs during the first five years, as required by the developer, to assure the successful operation of the project.

Two earlier developers were unable to put the pieces together financially to make the towers feasible. The present design has been worked out cooperatively by the church, the developer, the BRA, the Fenway Project Area Committee (FenPac), and the MHFA.

The development plan grants the church design approval and certain protective restrictions on the property. These cover the entire



A slight easing in Boston's need for low-rent housing is on its way

development area except for the public plazas, which will remain under jurisdiction of the city.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors," Mr. Rechner said, "realize that additional subsidized housing for the elderly and others of low and moderate income who are unable to afford current urban market living costs is

needed in this community. By making available these valuable corner properties plus supportive financial deficiency reserves, the Directors are making it possible for the developer, after years of effort, to achieve feasibility and to build. This assistance has overcome the stalemate and will enable this major project to go forward."

Street renewed

From decay to elegance

By Emille T. Livzey
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

St. Germain Street's brick row houses, built in Back Bay Boston in the 1890s, are getting a 20th-century lease on life.

Restoration by a private developer has begun which promises to transform this snug little side street between Massachusetts Avenue and Dalton Street into an attractive, tree-lined block of first-class apartments and town houses adjacent to both the Prudential Center and the Christian Science Center.

Of the 55 structures on the block, more than 40, including over 100 apartment units, are owned by Church Realty Trust, the real estate affiliate of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Acquisition began in the 1950s in anticipation of The Mother Church's need to clear the land for expansion of its administrative facilities. Most of the buildings were purchased during the 1960s.

After plans for the Christian Science Center were completed, however, it was found that the church would have no immediate need for its St. Germain Street ownership. So the property was retained, not for housing purposes, but primarily as a land reserve for possible long-range future development.

During the intervening years, Church Realty Trust has virtually subsidized its St. Germain Street houses, allowing tenants to remain at the same low rentals that were in effect when the property was purchased.

Forced to generate more capital from the property to meet maintenance costs, shored up by inflation and the energy crisis, Church Realty Trust finally applied to the Boston Rent Control Board for permission to increase rents.

The in-depth building inspection that followed revealed that serious structural damage had occurred.

Faced with the choice of either having the buildings condemned, razed, and replaced by parking lots, or attempting to find a developer who could save the housing and the character of the neighborhood, The Mother Church selected the latter course.

Mark R. Goldwetz, president of Goldwetz & Co., Inc., a Boston real estate investment and development firm, has been given an option to purchase the St. Germain Street parcels.

His plan envisions a street lined with brick sidewalks, Linden trees, and "gas" lamps lit by electricity. There will be window boxes, gardens hedged about by wrought-iron fences in front, and decks and brick patios in the rear.

The St. Germain Street project has the full support of the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA). "This is a project we will be proud of," says Robert F. Walsh, director-designate of the BRA. "We support the rehabilitation of property wherever it can occur. This property will increase the tax-producing yield to the city. In this instance a minimum of public funds is involved and it is a good investment for the city."

Had the buildings been condemned, tenants would have had to move out on short notice with no monetary compensation for their inconvenience.

But because the property is in the Fenway Urban Renewal Project, though not designated as an urban renewal parcel, and because the buildings require enough rehabilitation so that occupants must first be vacated, the tenants become eligible for a number of benefits.

The Mother Church, in cooperation with the BRA and the developer, has opened a rental information office on Dalton Street. All three parties are cooperating to find alternative housing for St. Germain Street tenants.

It is also possible that up to 20 percent of the St. Germain Street properties will become eligible for federal rent subsidies.

In addition to what the BRA is doing for these tenants, The Mother Church and the developer are offering them a bonus of four months' rent if they will leave by March 31.

Ford looks back and tells why

By Arthur Unger
Television critic of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Outgoing Gerald Ford believes his pardon of Richard Nixon had a "very adverse political impact" on his campaign for re-election in November.

In an interview televised Jan. 2 President Ford told ABC News anchorwoman Barbara Walters:

"I issued the pardon because in the first month that I was President we had horrendous problems of developing recession . . . problems in Southeast Asia and Vietnam. And all the time there was controversy day after day. . . . I was spending at least 25 percent of my time listening to legal arguments about what we should do with the Nixon papers at a time when I should have been working 100 percent of the time on the war and the problems of the economy. And that is the only reason I made the decision." Mr. Ford revealed that he discussed the pardon with Mrs. Ford two or three days before he did it.

"I frankly said to her, 'This will have a very adverse political impact.' I just decided regardless of the political consequences that I would do what I thought was right. . . . I am sure it had an adverse impact as far as the election was concerned."

President Ford denied that he is depressed by the results of the election. "I think I reacted about as calmly, dispassionately as anybody possibly could. . . . We got very close and I think our expectations got a little higher than were justified. Inwardly I really thought I was going to win. . . . but under no circumstances when it was all over on Nov. 3 did it affect my attitude mentally or physically."

However, President Ford did admit to Miss Walters that he had been misled by the early victory in Oklahoma into thinking that perhaps Texas would go his way. Especially when John Connally called "and sounded very optimistic."

Why did President Ford run for re-election when he had said he had no intention of being a candidate earlier, asked Miss Walters.

"I didn't make the decision to run based on the capability of a president to wield power. I really decided I could do a better job in the 2½ years ahead if I said I was going to be a candidate for the next four years."

Does Mr. Ford now feel he made any wrong moves in the election campaign?

He indicated he was most sorry he had never visited Delaware. "We lost Delaware despite the fact that the Republican candidates



On Nixon pardon: 'I did what I thought was right'

for governor, senator, and House of Representatives did win."

The President denied that Senator Dole had been a handicap. "If you look at the states we won, they were primarily from the Mississippi west, and these were states that Senator Dole had an impact on." He defended Mr. Dole's strong statements. "Vice-presidential candidates traditionally are a little more vigorous or forceful or strident than the presidential candidates."

Mr. Ford thinks that President-Elect Carter "is going to find you can't turn a switch and automatically increase employment and decrease unemployment. He can't by waving a wand eliminate a deficit even over a period of time. . . . some of the statements he made during the campaign those of us in the political arena understand as purely political comment and the reality when he gets in the Oval Office will be significantly different."

However, Mr. Ford said that he is not bitter toward Mr. Carter. "In a hotly contested political challenge, a challenger has to make broad statements, he has to elaborate, he has to be a little stronger than reality when he gets down to the job."

Miss Walters asked what Mr. Ford feels to

be his greatest achievement as President.

"The feeling that I brought to the country, if you let your mind drift back to Aug. 9, 1974, people were angry with one another, there was divisiveness among our people, there was a mistrust of people for their government, and Washington as an institution was in great disrepute. The last 2½ years has changed the whole situation very significantly."

Mr. Ford's toughest decision? "The night we made the basic decision involving Mayaguez. In the broader sense, how to convince the Egyptians on the one hand and the Israelis on the other to agree to terms for the Sinai II agreement."

President Ford's greatest disappointment in office? "That we haven't been able to turn the economy around as effectively as I had hoped." President Ford feels the greatest dangers ahead lie in foreign policy in the Middle East and southern Africa. He also feels it is important to the world that the SALT II agreement be achieved.

President Ford indicated concern that if all Governor Carter's programs were enacted into law in the next two years, "we would be definitely headed to the financial, political kind of difficulties that exist in Britain today."

On Jan. 3 Mr. Ford revealed he will submit to the Congress a tax reduction by increasing personal exemptions and reducing corporate tax rates. "I believe that individual taxpayers, particularly the middle-income taxpayer, needs a better break."

President Ford said that he considers himself the head of the Republican Party. Will he run for national office again? "I don't anticipate it, no. But I have learned to be a little less firm. . . ."

United States

Carter's priority list

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President-Elect Carter's agenda for action is surfacing:

Mr. Carter is expected to move first to try to restore public confidence in the economy. From there he has set up a priority list encompassing action in both domestic and foreign fields.

The blueprint, as disclosed by sources close to the President-Elect, follows:

- Presidential moves to stimulate the economy and bring about an economic growth rate of at least 5½ to 6 percent a year.

- Carter programs for national health, welfare reform, and expanded aid to education will have to wait on the resolution of a better economy. "These goals depend on this," a top Carter aide says.

- Placing presidential pressure behind efforts to get tariff reductions among the nations of the world. To begin with, Mr. Carter will try to make certain that tariff talks now going on in Geneva (as part of the Tokyo round) are completed on schedule. And then he will work hard to get ratification from Congress.

- He will, as an aide puts it, "try to get SALT" (strategic arms limitation talks) with the Soviets "off dead center."

- He will give high priority to achieving a Middle East settlement.

- He will address himself to New York City's fiscal problem.

- He will push through an energy program that is being described as "one that will encourage exploration and discourage consumption."

- He will support the International Monetary Fund loan to Britain, which, as now being negotiated, comes to a little less than \$4 billion and of which the United States would pay about one-third.

Mr. Carter will support the demand by the third-world countries for a revision of the world economic order that will help stabilize export earnings by developing countries.

First of all, of course, the President-Elect must move fast to provide a budget revision for fiscal year 1978, one that will be aimed at restoring confidence in the economy. March 1 is his deadline.

While there are numerous and varying pressures on the President-Elect for how his "stimulus" will be spelled out, it seems clear here that it will be a "mix" of individual tax reduction, corporate tax incentives, and a public-service jobs program.

A top Carter aide says that a tax cut now is more likely than a tax rebate — and that there is no decision yet as to whether the tax reduction will be temporary or permanent.

Other options in the economic package include a housing stimulus; direct fiscal relief to states and localities; a stimulus to private industry to expand jobs, probably through accelerated depreciation or investment-tax credit legislation; and cyclical revenue sharing which would be "triggered" by high unemployment rates with a possible break being given to the Northeast by allowing a higher unemployment-rate trigger in deference to its more serious joblessness problems.

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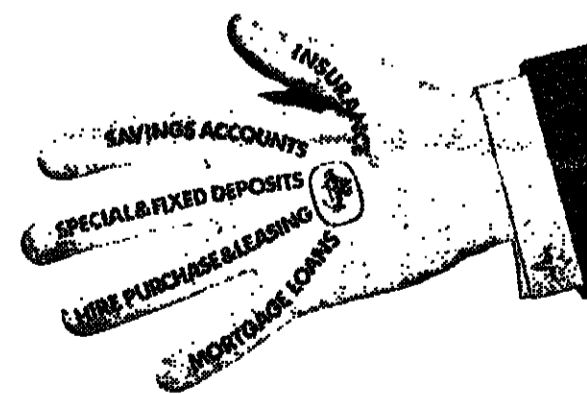
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SOUTH AFRICA

V.P. Mondale won't be sitting on his hands

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Vice-President Mondale and his new role as "deputy president" clearly is Mr. Carter's answer to those who have been looking for bold innovation in the emerging Carter administration.

While Mr. Carter's precise plans for Mr. Mondale still remain a bit fuzzy, it appears that the Vice-President's involvement in running the government will be total.

He will be the person closest to the President's elbow in providing advice on topics and issues all across the board, domestic and foreign.

And while Mr. Mondale won't be called "chief of staff," it appears that he is due to become the chief staff coordinator and presidential runner — "on a day-to-day basis."

So said the director of Mr. Carter's transition office here — Barbara Blum — on Wednesday morning, providing clarification for press

secretary Jody Powell's comments of the previous afternoon in which Mr. Powell said that Mr. Mondale would, in many ways, be a "co-equal" of the President but that he would not, strictly speaking, be chief of staff.

Miss Blum, at a breakfast with reporters, said Mr. Mondale's duties would be "much broader" than chief of staff — that he would be "chief of staff plus."

At the same breakfast she unveiled presidential staff appointments which include the following:

Hamilton Jordan — Head of Personnel at the White House and liaison to the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Jordan will be the political adviser in the White House.

Jack Watson — Secretary to the Cabinet. Mr. Watson will work closely with the Cabinet.

Greg Schneider — Presidential Appointment Secretary.

Robert Lipshutz — Presidential Counsel.

Stuart Eizenstat — in charge of policy planning and shaping legislation.

There has been one previous appointment,

that of Mr. Powell as press secretary.

Miss Blum said the President would be selecting "four or five more" to make up his high-level team in the White House.

She said that he "hoped" that blacks and women would have some representation in these final appointments.

While there has been considerable speculation that Miss Blum, herself, would be one of these eventually selected to the White House staff, she did not provide confirmation.

The injection of Mr. Mondale into the mainstream of the Carter administration has aroused a considerable amount of speculation here, running along these lines:

• If this experiment is successful, will this set a precedent — making it almost a requirement that future presidents use their vice-presidents in this manner?

• What if the experiment fails? That is, what if Mr. Mondale turns out to be an ineffective administrator or one, at least, who doesn't please Mr. Carter?

What then if Mr. Carter takes him off the job? Wouldn't it be particularly embarrassing and degrading to the Vice-President since he still would be staying on in his elected capacity though scarred by the President's action?

• What if Mr. Mondale turns out to be an outstanding "deputy"? Wouldn't the acclaim he gets for such a performance give him a particularly strong leg up to succeeding Mr. Carter in the presidency — should Mr. Carter remain on for two terms?

• What if the Vice-President finds this high-level executive position a little heady and, at least after a while, begins, perhaps little by little, to take on some of the presidential decision-making?

That is, doesn't any president take such high risks by giving a vice-president so much power — or potential power?

Miss Blum granted that there were questions about this new President/Vice-President relationship that would have to be worked out in "the shake-down period."

From page 1

*Blacks vs. blacks in S. Africa

To the young militants, the migrant workers' defiance of the inhumane conditions in South Africa's economic system. In black eyes, this system is repugnant because black migrant workers provide cheap labor to sustain white privilege.

The entire system in South Africa — political as well as economic — is the target of the young militants. Unlike earlier black protesters in South Africa, they want to overthrow the system — not simply make it more bearable for themselves. They are most commonly referred to as the Black Consciousness movement, and the South African Government refuses to have anything to do with them, except through the police in confrontations.

But the police did try Monday night on the outskirts of Nyanga to effect some kind of truce or reconciliation between representatives of the militant teenagers and the migrant workers involved in the weekend violence. The police said the "peace talks" broke down soon after they had started.

Many hundreds of township residents not directly involved in the trouble have fled to seek safety elsewhere since the violence started at the weekend. In the full fury of the clashes, at least 85 houses were burned down and 94 badly damaged. The homes of young militants became the target of the migrant workers seeking revenge for the attacks on their hostels.

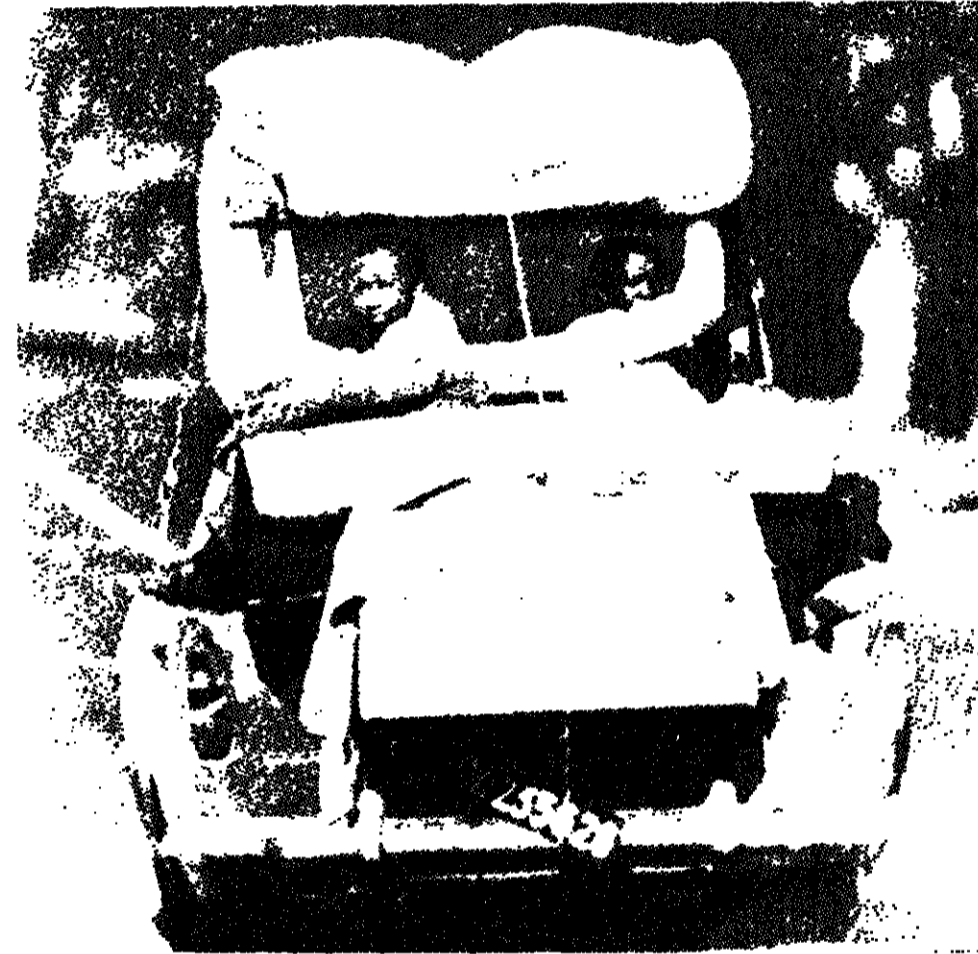
A somewhat similar pattern emerged last August some thousand miles away in Soweto,

the biggest black township of all. Young black militants there clashed with migrant workers (mainly Zulus) living in hostels, who provide a large part of the manual labor force for the Johannesburg industrial area.

The Black Consciousness movement is apparently convinced that the most potent weapon against the apartheid system in South Africa is the country's black labor force. Since the initial trouble in Soweto more than six months ago, young black militants have tried on a number of occasions to impress whites with the weapon of black disposal by organizing black work boycotts. These have been only partly and briefly successful because so difficult to sustain.

In what may have been intended as seasonal or conciliatory gestures, the South African Government has released from jail (where they were being detained without trial) Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of still-jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, and news photographer Peter Magubane. Mrs. Mandela was immediately served with a "banning" and house-arrest order.

Whether these moves will have any effect on the fearless young militants is questionable. So far they have seemed beyond the reach of South Africa's white political leadership — even that less hard-line than Prime Minister John Vorster. Mr. Vorster, of course, has never sought to reach them with any kind of dialogue. In fact he rules it out. This in a word is South Africa's tragedy.



South African blacks fleeing Nyanga township with belongings

AP photo

From page 1

*Lessons learned from '76

Since Chou and Mao had been the manager of Chinese affairs from the success of their revolution in 1949 right down to this last year, their passing left a power vacuum in China and deep uncertainty. Moscow decided that an opportunity might emerge for its own "detente" with Peking. It called off its routine propaganda campaign against China, sent appropriate and courteous messages on the occasions of the passing of Chou and Mao and stood ready to step down the level of suspicion and mutual abuse which has marked Chinese-Soviet relations for nearly a decade.

As the year ends, it is still not clear to outside observers where the real power in China lies. Hua Kuo-feng is the official new leader. But unrest is reported from a number of important provincial centers. Hua's authority does not seem yet to be firmly established. The "gang of four," headed by Mao's former wife, Chiang Ching, has been denounced and arrested. Whether they are still alive is unknown to the outside world. But that does not seem to have ended the matter.

The American foreign policy community debated vigorously over whether Washington should take its lead from Moscow and seek likewise to improve U.S. relations with China. The anxiety was general that any real im-

provement in Chinese-Soviet relations would be a disadvantage to the United States. One suggestion widely considered, but inconclusively, was that Washington should de-recognize the Nationalist Government on Taiwan as that of China and thus clear the way for full and formal diplomatic relations with Peking. But there was no point in doing anything until the winners in Peking could be discerned.

Moscow was relatively quiescent during 1976. Leonid Brezhnev was in his 70th year. He spent most of his time during the year trying to consolidate and stabilize both his own country and its system of alliances. Just before his birthday on Dec. 19 rolled around he traveled through the satellite buffer zone of Eastern Europe trying to seem benign and helpful. He promised the Poles a loan and help with their meat shortages. The regime there is shaky and could easily be toppled by dissatisfaction among the factory working classes. He assured the Yugoslavs that he had no acquisitive intentions against them, but they shrewdly made him put it in writing.

It was not the best of years for Mr. Brezhnev. Communism lost out in Portugal. The French and Italian Communist parties increased their distance from Moscow doctrine and tutelage. Soviet warships, once based in Egypt, had no immediate alternative naval facilities of equal usefulness anywhere in the

Mediterranean. The world as seen from Moscow was not a friendly place.

Perhaps that was the main reason why the Soviets continued to send more tanks to their armored division tank parks all through Eastern Europe. They now have an estimated 19,000 tanks in position from which they could, in theory, start rolling west across the North German plain. Probably about half were old and out of date. And there has of late been considerable improvement in anti-tank weaponry. Some military experts think the Russian emphasis on tanks reflects the old military tendency to prepare to fight the last war instead of the next one. Still it is the largest deployment of tanks in the world today, or in history.

All of which means that President-Elect Carter will have a number of weighty decisions to make almost as soon as he gets into the White House. He and his cabinet officers must pick up the negotiations over the Middle East and over southern Africa. They will have to decide how best to balance off the weight of those 19,000 Soviet tanks in Eastern Europe. They will have to decide what to do about U.S. relations with Peking as soon as they can know who is in charge of the store in Peking.

Messrs. Ford and Kissinger have left a lot of unfinished business for the new team. But by and large the American position in the world is in remarkably good condition.

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Middle East

West Bank Arabs tune in to Geneva talks

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

"I sent my son to fight the Israelis, not to help Kamal Jumblatt become premier of Lebanon."

(Mr. Jumblatt is the Druze chieftain who led the leftists in the Lebanese fighting.)

The dejected Palestinian-Arab father's lament was quoted by Jamil Hamad, a prominent journalist on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, to prove his countrymen's widespread disappointment with the PLO's active role in the Lebanese civil war.

Mr. Hamad, former editor of the militant left-wing Arabic daily Al-Fajr, published in the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem, attributed the relatively tame anti-Israeli riots that recently erupted on the West Bank to this kind of criticism of PLO policies.

"The riots came at a time of political reassessment," Mr. Hamad said, in an attempt to explain why a call for a general strike in protest against extension of Israel's value-added tax (VAT) to the West Bank was only partially effective.

He contended that the Arabs who have been living under Israeli military rule for nearly a decade are more concerned with the composition of the Geneva conference on Middle East peace than on an additional 8 percent to be paid for goods and services.

This issue has dominated editorial debate in the Arabic dailies that circulate among the West Bank's 650,000 inhabitants.

One school of local Palestinian thought favors the Syrian idea of a single combined Arab delegation to include PLO representatives, thereby skirting Israel's objections to a separate PLO delegation.

Another prefers co-optation of prominent Palestinian Arabs from the West Bank to serve as part of Jordan's mission to Geneva. The West Bank was under Jordanian rule from 1948 to 1967.

"Let Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the PLO coordinate with one another to arrange some kind of representation from the occupied areas," Mr. Hamad said.

The politically alert ex-editor detects a preference in the occupied zone for the single Arab



West Bank Arabs in the town of Jericho

delegation scheme, provided it includes West Bankers on its negotiating team.

Beyond this short-term formula, based on the assumption that the Geneva parley may convene in March, there is a degree of uncertainty about the practical aspects of Palestinian statehood — assuming the territorial limits would be based on remnants of pre-1948 Palestine.

One hours West Bank politicians asking: What kind of a state would that be? And (as if it were blasphemy): What does (PLO chief) Yasser Arafat really have to offer us?

The so-called rejection front — Iraq, Libya, and others — which demands all of Palestine for the Palestinians, including the terrain allocated to and annexed by Israel, apparently does not have much of a following on the West Bank.

"It's easy to talk tough when you are in Baghdad [Iraq] or Benghazi [Libya]," Mr. Hamad said.

He believes that the vast majority of West Bankers have accepted the existence of Israel as an immutable fact and that "95 percent" have become accustomed to living and working with Israelis.

This evaluation was reflected in a different sense by Israel's former defense minister, Moshe Dayan.

Discussing Israel's experience with the Palestinian Arabs who came under its control in

the six-day war of June, 1967, Mr. Dayan told a visiting group from the pro-Israel U.S. organization, American Professors for Peace in the Middle East (APPE), that "Arab-Israeli co-existence" is the greatest achievement of the past decade.

Mr. Dayan said it was remarkable that the daily contact, involving tens of thousands of West Bank and Gaza Strip Arabs who contribute to jobs in anti-bellum Israel, has never resulted in person-to-person violence. He told the APPE group this was not true of Arab-Jewish relations under the British mandate from 1920 to 1948.

According to Mr. Hamad, there is an additional political trend favoring reunification with Jordan, on condition the terms will be different than before.

This attitude may have been encouraged by the rapprochement and multi-faceted alliance between Jordan's King Hussein and Syria's President Assad.

Above all, the notion that essentially economic matters, like imposition of the VAT, can be used to fire the emotions of politically concerned students on the West Bank apparently backfired.

The riots petered out under the pressure of reinforced Israeli troops while serious West Bankers subjected PLO policy and behavior as a belligerent in the Lebanese civil war to critical scrutiny and debate.

Pan-Arab plan for turning oil into arms

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Doha, Qatar

Increased oil revenues from the latest rise in oil prices decided by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will help to fund a huge, integrated pan-Arab arms industry in Egypt, Syria, and possibly other Arab states by the 1980s, informed persons here report.

Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Egypt are cooperating on planning and funding the first phase in Egypt. This will include setting up a plant in Egypt to manufacture spare parts for French Mirage jet fighters, bombers and probably computers and advanced signal and electronic-warfare equipment, the sources said.

As much as \$4 billion in Saudi, Qatari, and United Arab Emirates funds may be available for the project by next year. Coordinating it is the Arab Military Industries Organization (AMIO), made up of these three Arab oil states and Egypt. AMIO defense ministers met a few days before the recent OPEC conference there to discuss technology transfer and other problems.

Egyptian expatriate workers and technicians in this and other oil states of the Persian Gulf

may be called in to help with AMIO planning, if they have not already done so.

When French Premier Raymond Barre visited Cairo in November, he confirmed that France and AMIO would jointly operate aircraft-part factories in Egypt. The debate now largely resolved, according to Arab sources here, has been whether to give priority in allocating AMIO funds — with an initial \$1 billion already made available by Saudi Arabia — to buy more Western arms, or whether to give priority to developing high-technology manufacture in Egypt for Egypt and ultimately for other Arab states.

The debate reportedly has been resolved in favor of the second solution. Talks are under way with Western firms including Westland Aircraft of Britain, which has been holding long-drawn-out negotiations to build a military helicopter plant in Egypt, Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet of France, which makes the Mirage, and Thomson-Houston of France which manufactures missiles, electronic equipment, and other advanced weapons systems.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of war production, Gen. Muhammad Abdel Ghani al-Gammassi, reached preliminary agreement with the French Government and French firms concerned on a visit to Paris last April. Thomson-Houston has agreed in

principle to go ahead with a plant to manufacture Crotale anti-aircraft missiles in Egypt, and some further details were apparently settled during Premier Barre's November trip to Cairo.

Technical representatives in Cairo of U.S. firms such as Rockwell International have discussed possibilities of similar U.S. technology transfers, but these are still blocked because of the opposition of the U.S. Defense Department and U.S. congressmen. The only important U.S. military sales to Egypt so far were of six big Lockheed C-130 transport planes last summer. An Egyptian military mission held some talks in Washington and may have window-shopped for U.S. arms systems earlier this month.

Steps toward modernizing Egypt's existing but technology and money-starved armaments industry are under way, with broad attention being given to computerization. Skilled personnel for AMIO projects are expected to come in large part from Britain and France. AMIO is studying the problem of marketing the production of such items as Mirage fighters.

"We are carefully observing Israel's big arms-export program," which includes aircraft, sophisticated communications gear, and small arms, "and we plan to use some of the Israeli methods," an Arab source close to the AMIO program said.

Latin America

Argentina struggles to solve troubles it shouldn't have

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires
Troubled Argentina's many problems are largely man-made.

That fact emerges clearly as the country's new military government grapples with a legion of political, economic, and social woes that have turned the nation, once the brightest hope in the region, into the tragedy of Latin America.

The problems include:
• A virtual civil war between left-leaning terrorists and security forces in which more than 1,000 Argentines have been killed in the past year alone.

• An economic collapse that led to near bankruptcy for the nation and an inflation rate of 400 percent for the year.

• A growing social strife between classes, between the haves and the have-nots, with the emergence of pockets of poverty in a nation where they were almost unknown 25 years ago.

Argentina is the one country in South America that ought not to have these problems.

Where other nations have limited resources, Argentina's natural and human resources are prodigious.

The country is endowed with the most fertile soil and most ideal climate on the continent.

Its mineral resources are virtually unlimited and still largely untapped. And its sweet and salt waters abound with amazing varieties and quantities of fish. It was once the world's eighth most developed nation.

What is more, while most Latin American lands have large, untrained, and unskilled populations, Argentina has a highly literate, articulate, and educated population, trained in a variety of skills that are the envy of many other nations.

So, the question is: What went wrong? The answer keeps coming back to the essential conclusion that Argentina's troubles are man-made.

The roots of the current malaise go back decades. Many Argentines tend to blame their difficulties on one man: Juan Domingo Perón, who for three decades dominated the destinies of 20 million or more Argentines, either as dictator in Buenos Aires or in exile as manipulator of millions, pulling strings and making it difficult for those who governed actually to govern.

But to blame Mr. Perón alone is too simplistic a view, according to Argentines who in recent months have tried to assess the causes of their nation's current and continuing trauma.

"We're all to blame in a way," comments a former cabinet minister who in an earlier military government grappled with economic concerns. "Every Argentine has a solution to every problem — and each solution is different. And we all want our solution to be tried and don't give two hoots for anybody else's."

"If anything, our biggest problem is that we are not a nation, but a group of people more interested in our own little lives than in our communities or our nation."

In some measure, this is the root of the overall Argentine tragedy. The country simply



Congress building in Buenos Aires

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Where leadership is lacking

has not been able to agree on solutions to the political, economic, and social problems which, have, for some 50 years, been growing steadily.

In the final year, when María Estela Martínez de Perón, Mr. Perón's widow, governed before the military seized power last March 24, six different men occupied the Ministry of Economy post and each had a different view of how to solve the nation's worsening economic plight.

If José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, the present occupant of the ministry, has done nothing else, he has at least remained in office nine months. "That's something of a track record," one of his associates comments.

But it is more than continually in ministries that is needed. It is leadership. A former president recently called for "learning, not demagogic" leadership, saying that "a sense of national consciousness is needed if we are to restore and remake our nation."

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Party leader Gierek — under fire



By Sven Simon

Warsaw steel works, 1970

Acclaimed for factory visits in 1970, Gierek (left) now is criticized by workers

Poland: look who's c

Communist workers, liberal intellectuals, and Roman Catholics are aligned in an unheard-of consensus against the government on a food-price issue and media censorship.

By Eric Bourne

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw
Everyone with a stake in Poland — its own leaders, the Russians, the Roman Catholic Church, and most Poles themselves — are concerned about the most sensitive internal situation since the 1950s in this Communist-ruled but stubbornly Christian country.

In 1956 bitter domestic discontents overthrew a Stalinist regime. That was only the first of three stormy outbreaks by Polish workers when the government failed to meet their expectations about living standards and other conditions.

In 1970 the workers drove out Wladislaw Gomulka, a liberal turned autocrat. Their third revolt occurred last June, when his successor, Edward Gierek — surprisingly misjudging the public mood as Mr. Gomulka had done before him — announced drastic food-price increases that sparked factory riots and rekindled the old public frustrations.

The government at once canceled the increases, but the damage was done. The Gierek leadership suffered a grave slump in public credibility even though real wages had risen 7 percent a year, and the production of consumer goods had increased appreciably between 1971 and 1975.

Industry, moreover, had made impressive advances. Its growth rate was among the world's highest, and through a tremendous build-up of economic ties with the West most of

the country's major installations had been equipped with modern technology.

In retrospect, these were years of mutual euphoria. As late as the Communist Party Congress of 1975, Poland was still Eastern Europe's success story of the 1970s. Only mild warnings were heard of reefs ahead and the need, for instance, to provide incentives for Poland's predominantly private agriculture. Of course, that would mean more expensive food.

The unfavorable coincidence

The regime was not entirely to blame. The Western recession, the sharp rise in Soviet oil prices, and three unfavorable harvests (1974 into 1976) struck at the same time, with dire effects on Poland's ability to boost hard-currency-earning exports to pay for the imports of Western equipment.

The five-year freeze on food prices and rising prices worldwide boomeranged alarmingly against agriculture.

When a pound of pork cost less at the shop than the fodder needed to put that pound on the pig, it was not surprising that the private peasant farmers demanded higher prices before they would try to produce more.

With food subsidies already running at a gigantic level, economists advised that the increases must be passed on to the consumer.

People already were frustrated enough by having the money, but having to wait three years for a Polish-built flat or six years for a new apartment. Housewives were exasperated by frequent shortages in the shops and the long lines they encountered when they shopped after an already long work day.

The reactions to the price proposals should have been predictable. But even more serious for the government those reactions demonstrated how brittle was that "new" relationship between rulers and ruled that had seemed to be Mr. Gierek's major achievement.

Popular disappointment arose not so much from realization that "the party was over," as from Mr. Gierek's failure to honor his pledge of constant, genuine dialogue with the people.

"He visited enough factories," an unhappy worker was a member of the Communist Party, told the "but increasingly he talked only with managers and party secretaries, who assured him everything would be 'all right.'"

As Christmas nears, the situation has quieted. Demonstrators jailed for long terms have been freed, the combined pressure of the Roman Catholic Church and some of Poland's best-known writers and academics (The latter formed a workers' "defense committee" is part of a broad-based community of opinion warning that, without a more open society, Poles have no option but violent demonstration to make the government heed their opinion.)

To pacify public feeling, abundant stocks of other foodstuffs have been put on the market for Christmas in a Communist state that remains a de facto unambiguously conceded official Christian holiday.

Capital investments have been pared to release continue food subsidies and finance a big boost to services over the next three years. Agricultural operations have been increased greatly, mostly to benefit the private sector.

The same language

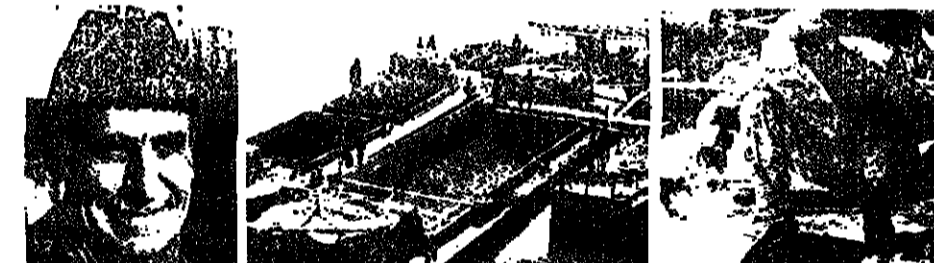
In every speech, Mr. Gierek warns that better standards depend, finally, on better work, higher productivity, export quality, and so on.

But can this be achieved without some changes in the necessarily restrictive pattern of contemporary society?

It is a curious experience indeed to meet with Communist Party journalists and then with Roman



MODERN EGYPT under construction



Photos by Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Egypt has swung wide an "open door" to foreign investment. But the nation's Byzantine bureaucracy has not cleared all the obstacles off the sill.

The resumption of traffic on the Suez Canal, reconstruction of war-damaged facilities, and the creation of new cities and industries along the canal's banks are major achievements of the period since Egyptian President Sadat first announced his "infitah," or opening to Western capital in early 1974.

However, no big U.S. or other international firm has so far taken advantage of Egypt's Law No. 43, a key document which liberalizes foreign investment rules.

Mr. Sadat's open-door strategy aims to attract foreign firms interested in the advantages of free trade zones set up in Egyptian territory and to entice foreign capital into the rest of Egypt by ending long-standing socialistic and bureaucratic restrictions.

Assets for the investor

Egypt has some solid economic assets: good though overtaxed transport and communications networks; a large and disciplined labor force; an economy divided between agriculture (31 percent), industry, and mining (22 percent), services (28 percent), and a growing oil industry. As well, Egypt has a large traditional political influence in the Arab world.

Egypt wants foreign capital to help it overcome a severe cash shortage, balance-of-payments and

debt burdens, and socialistic holdovers such as government subsidies to food, fuel, and other essential commodities prices.

But there is the red tape.

"We are truly tangled in bureaucracy," acknowledged the Egyptian Central Bank governor, Dr. Hamid Sayegh, in an interview with this reporter. He spoke before Mr. Sadat's November admonitions to his new 32-member Cabinet to slice through the Gordian knot of bureaucracy.

Many officials acknowledge a paralysis in the decisionmaking process, which discourages many new investors. Exposure of some of the most blatant cases of corruption and payoffs and much greater freedom to discuss these matters in public and in the newspapers under Mr. Sadat's liberalization policy have somewhat discouraged the time-honored practice of using middlemen who take commissions, however.

A money obstacle

One of the fundamental flaws in Law No. 43, which all outside experts from the World Bank to the many private consultants have been urging the government to change, is the multiple-exchange-rate system. The investor has to bring his money into Egypt at the official exchange rate of 39 piasters (100 piasters equals 1 Egyptian pound, or LE) per dollar. He is also paid for his foreign exchange earnings at this rate.

Yet the government offers a parallel "incentive" rate of 70 piasters to the dollar for tourists, and black market prices go even higher.

All of this, understandably, gives the foreign investor reason to believe that his investment and earnings are likely to be devalued. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has repeatedly

urged the government to introduce a floating market exchange rate, which would be somewhere close to the incentive rate. This move has been repeatedly postponed and was to have been discussed again by Egypt and the IMF at the end of this year.

Egypt's Law No. 43 aims to set the stage for developing the Egyptian economy through joint ventures, combining Egypt's large labor force, its management, and its natural resources with Western capital and technology and expertise, and with the large amount of Arab capital released by the surplus oil revenues in countries like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Israel's return of the Sinai oil fields in the 1975 disengagement accord, the Suez Canal's reopening, construction of the Suez-to-Mediterranean oil pipeline, the Canal Zone reconstruction projects, and the new agribusiness projects are all major signals promising stability and forward movement to the prospective investor.

Despite this, business sources in Egypt estimate that only about \$75 million, at this writing, had actually come into the country in 1976 under the provisions of Law No. 43. However, commitments and promises may total \$1 billion. One sign that hesitation had been overcome would be positive results in the long talks between the Egyptian Government and both Ford and General Motors of the United States for car and truck plants. These have so far led to no major agreements. Neither has British Leyland Motors been able to fulfill its old plans for a Land Rover assembly plant, despite the company's removal from the Arab boycott black-list earlier this year.

Continued on Page B-3

Suez Canal cities spread toward renewal

Egyptian plans: industry, housing, tax-free zones

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Port Said, Egypt (Israel has long been famed for its instant cities and housing developments. Now Egypt could acquire a reputation for speedy construction of housing facilities.)

Since the Suez Canal zone's towns were shattered by the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973, about 31,000 new homes have been built and 55,300 homes, 210 schools, and 46 hospitals renovated. Already the Suez area has lost much of its war-damaged look.

Further, the plans now being carried out to implant industries and reclaim land could transform this city and the entire canal area into a giant free-trade zone by the year 2000, Egyptian planners believe. They envision a Mideastern "Hong Kong."

Port Said is a kind of pilot project for the rest of the zone. Heavy construction activity and a brisk business in tax-free imported and Egyptian goods with the crews of ships waiting their turn to pass the canal are encouraging outward signs.

Of over 80 new projects scheduled for rebuilding in this city — the number is about equal in the other two main canal zone cities, Ismailia and Suez — 17 were already under way when the free zone was inaugurated by the start of this year.

Six customs gates separate the city, the only part of the canal area where a free zone now effectively operates, from the rest of Egypt. Foreigners and Egyptians enter and leave freely. But articles like cameras and television sets are registered as you enter. Residents of Egypt taking goods out of Port Said may have to pay duty on some items purchased in the tax-free shops. Port Said residents, like engineer Wagdi Shawam, who has lived here since 1961, are entitled (if they lived here before the 1967 war) to buy tax-free automobiles now being imported into the zone and displayed in the new showrooms of several European car



New housing mixes with old in Port Said

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

manufacturers in the city.

Initial financing for the free zones came from Iran. More money is now pouring in from the Arab oil states. The priority projects here are repair of old, war-damaged housing and construction of enough new housing to accommodate a population expected to rise from about 300,000 now to 750,000 in the year 2000. Next came repair of power stations, the water plant, bridges, and the shipyard across the canal's mouth at Port Fuad.

A West German working group commissioned by Egypt's Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction recommended building two new harbors south of the existing port, on the canal. Industrial and free-zone areas are sited between the new port and the city.

The master plan drawn up by the ministry and its consultants calls for building the canal

zone's population up to 3 million by the end of the century, with enough industries, agriculture and agri-business to support a work force of one million.

Port Said's new harbor, the design of which was inspired in part by that of Hamburg, Germany, is to be able to handle 12 million tons of cargo each year by the year 2000. Contracts at the Port Fuad shipyard now ensure continued work through 1980, and there is hope of land reclamation and a new fishing industry being built in the hinterland.

The tourist phase of the Port Said projects aims to develop beaches along the thin strip of sand linking Port Said with Damietta, to the west, and dividing saline Lake Manzara from the sea. This would relieve the pressure in Alexandria, which is jammed in summer by Egyptians and foreigners seeking relief from Cairo's sweltering heat.

In Suez, at the canal's southern end, the master plan calls for growth of the city from its present 160,000 population to one million by the turn of the century. Industrial projects planned for Suez include a cement plant, additions to the two war-damaged oil refineries, a spinning mill, and a fertilizer factory. An unidentified U.S. firm has shown serious interest in building a pipe factory, perhaps in a joint venture with Arab oil-state funds. Light industrial units would complete the picture, creating 110,000 more jobs by 2000.

Port Ibrahim, at the canal's southern extremity, is to be developed as a general freight and passenger port. Adabiya, across the bay, is envisaged as a specialized port for large container ships.

Ismailia, midway between Port Said and Suez, already has developed farmland in its hinterland. It is headquarters of the Suez Canal Authority and its old role as a professional and financial center, according to the plan, may be enhanced through construction of a university. Its population is planned to grow from the present level of 145,000 to about 600,000 by the year 2000.

At a cost of nearly \$600 million, the government plans to expand and improve the green, cultivated area which has made Ismailia's western approaches a giant oasis. This will make it possible to settle four times as many people there as at present.

New city: a design for tomorrow

By Ron Scherer
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia In an effort to stem the rapidly increasing population of Cairo, the Egyptian Government is considering building entirely new cities.

The new cities, much like planned communities that have sprung up in the U.S. and Britain, are being carefully designed to siphon off some of the 8 million people living in overcrowded Cairo.

One such project, Sadat City, is being planned by Philadelphia-based David A. Crane & Partners, who won the planning job in competition with 30 consortia from 16 countries. Included in the Crane group is New York-based Marcel Breuer & Associates, Parsons Brinckerhoff International, Inc., and Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co., the accounting firm.

According to Scott Killinger, managing partner of David A. Crane, Inc., of Philadelphia, the idea is to get private industry and public groups together to provide the money and jobs necessary to get the job done. Part of Peat Marwick's job is to make a regional economic market and industrial survey to determine a feasible industrial and commercial mix for Sadat City.

Steel mill considered

One project considered is a steel rolling mill. With such a mill, explains Mr. Killinger, it is possible to set up a chain of manufacturing industries such as autos, appliances, and heavy industry. It is planned for the mill to produce 400,000 tons annually.

Another possibility is a chemical plant. Wadi el-Natrun to the west is reported to have minerals useful for chemical production.

The industrial base of the city will differentiate it from Brasilia, capital of Brazil, and Islamabad in Pakistan. Both of these new cities are government centers located in remote areas. Sadat City will be 40 to 50 miles from Cairo, either on the desert road to Alexandria or on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. According to Mr. Killinger, there is ground water available, although the group is studying the effect on farming of drawing down the water level.

Tentative plans envision the city's growing in units of 250,000 people until it reaches the 1 million level by the year 2000. However, the planners have not detailed any work beyond the first 250,000 people.

One of the major questions surrounding the city's development is funding. At the moment, says Mr. Killinger, the cost is projected at \$1 billion. However, that cost could inflate before the city is actually built. The Egyptian Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction, the government agency in charge of the projects, is talking to Arab businessmen as well as interests in the U.S. and Japan.

Fending off the desert

The design of the city requires meticulous planning because of the harsh desert environment, Mr. Killinger explains. Thus, the edges of the city will be protected by wind screens and devices to keep the desert from creeping into the town, or the town from creeping into the desert. At the same time, stresses the planner, "You can't impose Western suburban values on an Egyptian city."

Because of the high population growth in Egypt (about 4 percent per year), there is a feeling of urgency about the project at the ministry. Consequently, the American team is trying to complete its planning in 15 months. At that time, the ministry will make such critical decisions as to the exact location of the city and what industrial projects will be pursued. It is also hoped by then funding for the "new city" will have been found.

Mrs. Sadat champions peace, women's rights on her worldwide tours

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo "Women," says Mrs. Jihan Sadat, Egypt's first lady, "are war's natural enemies."

The world's women, she told the Women's University of the Philippines in Manila after receiving an honorary doctorate of humanities this November for her work as a champion of worldwide women's rights, have a natural vocation for peace.

Mrs. Sadat, 44, Eastern tour during the autumn just past gave her an opportunity to continue the contacts with leaders of women's movement. She began last year, when she led Egypt's delegation to the commemoration of Women's International Year in Mexico City.

The theme of peace, which she says Egypt's mainly poor and fast-growing population, now approaching 36 million, needs most of all, is reflected in most of her discussions abroad. "Justice and mutual respect," she said in Manila, "are the only guarantees of progress in a world which looks more and more like a war-torn jungle."

Closer to home, she qualified this by recalling that Egypt cannot feel that a real peace settlement has come with Israel until occupied Arab land is restored. "I don't think anyone can bear his hand to be occupied . . .," she told Philippine television. "We also want the Palestinians to live as human beings. They don't have a homeland, they don't have their houses. They are living now as refugees all around the Arab world. It is not human."

(Such sentiments did not prevent Mrs. Vitzhak Rabin, wife of Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, from discrediting Mrs. Sadat, whom she glimpsed at the Mexico City conference in 1975, as "a beautiful person.")

Grace and charm are qualities Mrs. Sadat has in ample measure. They are natural and not artificially cultivated ones. Her life of constant public service, and the full-time schedule of university studies she pursues — now aiming at the PhD degree at Cairo University, after securing her BA this year — actually leave her little time for glittering social functions.

During the first few minutes of conversation with Jihan Sadat, it quickly becomes clear that her main concern — like that of her husband — is how to move Egypt and its people toward a better life during the crucial 25 years just ahead, during which, she feels, the Middle East must settle down to peace.

"Our biggest and most urgent task for the next quarter-century?" she responds quickly. "Oh, that's clear enough — it's family planning. Somehow we must find a way to get it organized."

"A million or more babies are born each year in Egypt — but we haven't found the means yet to assure them or their parents a good life. We must give priority to intelligent limitation of families. Our past efforts have been very inadequate. Until we organize this, all our other development efforts, in my opinion, take second place because they will be of little use."

Not an advocate of stridently militant feminism, she believes that many "women's lib" leaders "waste their energies in hysterical cries for revolutionizing, and, in the process, jeopardize the man-woman relationship."

The best-known Egyptian feminist was Hoda Sharawi, founder of the first important Egyptian women's movement who in 1923 dramatically tore off her veil as she walked ashore in Alexandria from the ship that had carried her from a conference on women's suffrage in Italy. Mrs. Sadat is rather more subtle and



Mrs. Sadat: a staunch supporter of family planning

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

probably more persuasive than Hoda Sharawi. Once on the Cairo University campus, three of her fellow women students asked her to pose with them in a group photo with her head covered in conservative Muslim fashion, evidently so that some publicity could be made of the photo to benefit the traditionalist camp.

"I told them no," she recalls, "and I suggested that all of us have more important things to do than worry about such purely external things." For her, the important things are projects undertaken for other people. Jihan Sadat, whose mother was English and whose father was Egyptian, was born in Beni Suef, a

province of Upper Egypt where Egypt's ancient civilization began. Her work with the people of Egypt's countryside, where she meets regularly with the village and town councils, began in her own hometown of Talla.

Her purpose was to liberate Egyptian women of their great dependence on their husbands by teaching them useful skills. In 1967 she converted an old garage in Talla into Egypt's first self-help center. Beginning with 25 sewing machines she started a cooperative group to train women (and some boys and young men as well) in handicraft.

"The Talla Society for Rural Development, as it is called now, has hundreds of sewing machines and a number of other workshops and technical and vocational training units. Products of Talla are sold at competitive prices throughout Egypt, and the proceeds are used to develop the society, expand it and raise living standards in Upper Egypt."

Talla's activities, including sewing and knitting, carpet weaving, carpentry, electrical work, welding, and a shoe factory, have transformed the lives of thousands of families. It has also inspired surrounding villages to follow the example and so has launched a spontaneous movement to improve rural Egyptian society.

Jihan Sadat's relationship with President Sadat, she often says, began with her falling in love with him on the day they met in Suez. This was just after he, an Egyptian Army officer, was released from prison where the British had been holding him for activity against their forces, then occupying Egypt. She was then 15 and he was 37. This was in 1948 and within a little over a year, they were married.

Mrs. Sadat had mixed feelings about President Sadat's re-election for another six-year term last October. Before that, she said, "Sometimes I want very much for my husband to be able to spend most of his time with me and our children" (three girls, two of whom are now married, and a son of 17). "But there are other times," she added, "when I feel that perhaps Anwar should continue serving the people until the end of the Israeli occupation of all Arab territory — not just Sinai, but the other territories the Israelis took in 1967."

Recently, despite the determined opposition of some of the conservative religious elements, she has been campaigning to get polygamy abolished in Egypt and the divorce law amended, by making divorce more difficult for men, and at least possible for women. This, she feels, would strengthen the basic family unit in Egyptian society.

*Modern Egypt: under construction

*Continued from Page B-1

Prospective investors in Egypt may profit by some of the recent investment decisions. Michelin of France, for example, apparently beat Goodyear of the United States in authorization for a tire plant by undertaking to export 60 percent of its production. Goodyear was reportedly willing to export only 20 percent, preferring to hold the rest for the booming Egyptian automotive market. Goodyear had argued that it could save Egypt \$25 million annually in importing tires.

Despite the approval, Michelin ran into bureaucratic red tape. The whole matter had to be discussed again when French Premier Raymond Barre visited Egypt in November, along with construction of a Citroën-Peugeot car plant and an assembly line for French Savem trucks.

Market study urged

The new investor also would do well carefully to study both the markets and the local financing possibilities, usually limited, for his product. The fields where investment is chiefly sought are now as follows: "manufacturing, mining, energy, tourism and transport; reclamation and cultivation of barren lands and projects for the development of livestock and water resources, housing and urban development projects; investment banks, merchant and reinsurance companies and investment management companies; and banks which deal in local currency, provided that they are in the form of joint ventures in which Egyptian capital holds at least 51 percent ownership," says the American Embassy's excellent Businessman's Guide to Egypt.

One company that did not, perhaps, heed sufficiently Egypt's desire to save, not spend, foreign-exchange earnings was the U.S. firm of Pfizer. It was refused permission to build an antibiotics factory because annual hard currency savings were only \$1.5 million. This was not considered enough to cover hard-currency construction costs. Also, the factory offered few jobs to Egyptians.

Despite delays in the housing sector, about 12 foreign firms have signed contracts to provide prefabricated units accounting for most of the 20,000 new homes put up in the canal zone this year. British and Austrian firms have won contracts for two of the three tunnels planned under the Suez Canal, to carry people, goods, and fresh water between Sinai and the canal's west bank.

The United States agreement to supply two nuclear reactors of 600 megawatts apiece and worth \$400 million, to be paid out of U.S. aid funds, has resulted in a letter of intent between Egypt and the Westinghouse Corporation for their supply. Mining and oil together account of \$700 million in commitments to joint venture operations in prospecting for oil or other minerals over the next seven years.

New hotels planned The hotel shortage and the tourist rush to Egypt have caused Hilton, Intercontinental, Sheraton, Holiday Inns, and Marriott Hotels of the United States; Meridien and Jacques Breel of France; Oberoi of India; and the European group Wagon Lits to plan new hotels or expand old ones. The Egyptian General Organization for Hotels and Tourism says it plans to double hotel capacity to 44,000 beds within the next four years, with another 8,000 expected in the private Egyptian sector.

Some of the more grandiose tourist projects for the future include the Pyramid City scheme, a plan for bungalows and a big resort area near the Pyramids of Giza, and a new beach resort on the Mediterranean coast west of Alexandria at Ras al-Khaima. At Pyramid

City, the Hong Kong group, southern Pacific Properties, is putting \$35 million into the first hotels and flats for what is planned as a self-sustaining \$400 million tourist complex supporting 40,000 visitors at a time.

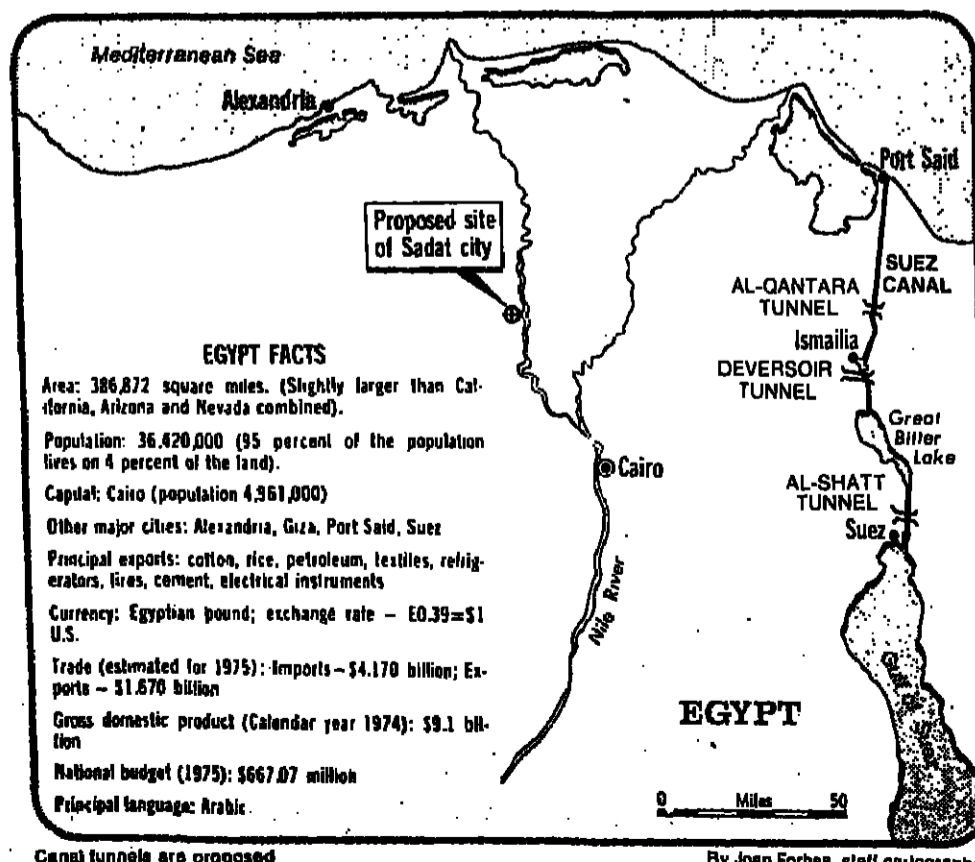
The investor hesitating between Egypt and the free zones for his project may want to read closely Law 43's provisions for the free zones. A free zone, which for tax and investment purposes is not Egyptian territory at all, may be located in a geographical area, like Port Said, known for the tax-free shopping which has sprung up there in a year of operation, alternatively, it may be simply an enclave designated as such in another city including Cairo or Alexandria.

Few restrictions

Imports of raw materials and exports of manufactured goods are subject to no restrictions or duties, except for a 1 percent annual tax, assessed on the value of goods entering or leaving the free zone. There are no Egyptian exchange controls inside the free zones. Also, foreign employees of a firm established in a free zone are exempt from Egyptian tax laws.

Enterprises inside Egypt, established in the privileged categories listed above, are exempt from Egypt's complex and high tax rates for periods ranging from five to eight years as long as profits are not, as a result, taxed in the investor's home country or in any other country. Final details of a reciprocal U.S.-Egyptian tax treaty, designed to eliminate double taxation, were being worked out at this writing.

The U.S. Embassy's advice is: "The choice of whether to invest in Egypt proper or in one of the free zones depends on the nature of the particular project. If you expect to export more than 50 percent of your production, you are probably better off in a free zone; if less than 50 percent, put your plant in Egypt."



EGYPT FACTS
Area: 386,672 square miles. (Slightly larger than California, Arizona and Nevada combined).
Population: 36,420,000 (95 percent of the population lives on 4 percent of the land).
Capital: Cairo (population 4,961,000).
Other major cities: Alexandria, Giza, Port Said, Suez.
Principal exports: cotton, rice, petroleum, textiles, refrigerators, tires, cement, electrical instruments.
Currency: Egyptian pound; exchange rate — £0.39=\$1 U.S.
Trade (estimated for 1975): Imports — \$4.170 billion; Exports — \$1.670 billion.
Gross domestic product (Calendar year 1974): \$9.1 billion.
National budget (1975): \$667.07 million.
Principal language: Arabic.

Canal tunnels are proposed

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

The Economic Open-Door Policy

The economic open-door policy is the one which is being pursued by Egypt, and has been in the past.

Since the late sixties, some aspects of the economic open-door policy started to appear in many Third World and Socialist states. The policy evolved from the premise that economic isolation of any state is impossible, because of the interdependence of the economic welfare of all states throughout the world.

In pursuing the economic open-door policy Egypt is keen to make clear that her main objective in this policy is the maintenance of economic development in Egypt by using Arab and foreign capital and the latest technology.

The economic open-door policy therefore aims at the co-operation of Arab and foreign capital in order to participate with national capital in financing development plans and in filling the gap between the quantity of public savings and of the required investments for such development.

The open-door policy also aims, domestically, at encouraging the private sector to play an active role, side by side with the public sector, in increasing production. The Law of the economic open-door policy:

Article No. 43 for the year 1974 defines the main principles regarding the range of Arab and foreign investments as well as the Free Zones, and shows the main objectives of this policy as follows:

-1. Financing projects:

The Law took into consideration the invitation of financial institutions to practise

their activity in this field and to afford the opportunity for the establishment of financial institutions in Egypt either by foreign or mixed capital and such companies took the following shapes:

- Investment companies: for the employment of sums (money) in the areas defined by the Law.
- Investment banks: insurance companies which carry on their dealings in free currency.
- Banks which carry out dealings in local currency.

These financial institutions aim at filling the existing finance gap and affording capital financing which helps to increase the project's capacity for production and widening its activities.

-2. Obtaining advanced technology:

Article No. 43 for the year 1974 stipulated that all instruments and equipment imported for carrying out investment projects should be in conformity with the latest models of technology. It is indisputable that the use of this technology will be an active element in the transition of Egyptian production from local to a wider scale of production which might have access to world markets.

-3. Enlarging the establishment of Free Zones:

These zones are considered to be centres of industrial, commercial and financial attraction. It also provides the Government with an income which supports the national economy.

-4. Increasing job opportunities:

The establishment of new projects or enlargement of the

existing ones will certainly provide new job opportunities. It will also provide training programmes for Egyptian workers.

-5. Regaining an even balance of payments:

The investment of Arab and foreign money with the Free Zones will definitely contribute to alleviating the burden of the Egyptian balance of payments for the following reasons:

- Using the Arab and foreign invested capital in importing the materials and instruments and other requirements necessary for production will relieve the country from the pressure of monetary balance.
- Exporting part of the products of such projects will contribute to increasing the country's free currency income which is needed to support its development.
- The possibility of limiting, or dispensing with, the importation of many of the commodities which the Government is obliged to import by free-currency.

-6. Guaranties for investments and investors:

By law No. 43 for the year 1974, many guaranties were granted to Arab and foreign investors to invest their money in Egypt, the most important of which are:

-7. Removing all the obstacles that may face foreign and Arab investors:

Through taking the necessary financial, monetary and legislative measures to remove obstacles and various possible bottlenecks. Through offering the necessary services for investors either in the field of exports and imports or in various funds' transfer.

- Giving sufficient guaranties against all non-commercial risks.
- Offering the proper incentives to encourage investment.
- To remove all administrative obstacles and procedures which the investor may encounter.

-8. Planning for projects of the open-door policy:

This may be done by defining the different fields of investment and projects which can be carried out in different areas, and by determining the priority of each project and studying the individual economic aspects proposed by Arab and foreign investors.

-9. Removing all the obstacles that may face foreign and Arab investors:

Through taking the necessary financial, monetary and legislative measures to remove obstacles and various possible bottlenecks. Through offering the necessary services for investors either in the field of exports and imports or in various funds' transfer.

-10. Removing all the obstacles that may face foreign and Arab investors:

Through taking the necessary financial, monetary and legislative measures to remove obstacles and various possible bottlenecks. Through offering the necessary services for investors either in the field of exports and imports or in various funds' transfer.

d) To provide a suitable climate for establishing monetary and financial centres in A.R.E. which meet the needs for such an activity in this Arab region and which afford the opportunity to employ the Arabs' financial resources.

-7. Supporting and activating the investment of Arab and foreign capital aims:

To carry out all research and studies; to provide the necessary information for investment projects and investors; to remove all obstacles and restrictions that may face Arab and foreign capitals; to provide the services and necessary facilities for such projects and seek the assistance and advice of consultants.

-8. Planning for projects of the open-door policy:

This may be done by defining the different fields of investment and projects which can be carried out in different areas, and by determining the priority of each project and studying the individual economic aspects proposed by Arab and foreign investors.

-9. Removing all the obstacles that may face foreign and Arab investors:

Through taking the necessary financial, monetary and legislative measures to remove obstacles and various possible bottlenecks. Through offering the necessary services for investors either in the field of exports and imports or in various funds' transfer.

Industry

The industrial sector occupies an important place in the Egyptian economy, being one of the economic activities that generates the production of goods besides providing industrial products required by other sectors. Therefore the different industrial plans and programmes have always emphasised the importance of developing the industry quantitatively and qualitatively so that the entire sector may be

come orientated to exports, capable of competing in the international market and be based on the maximum use of local agricultural and mining raw materials as well as available energy resources.

Industry in Egypt has been a constant battle for the transition from an agricultural to industrial society. This showed quite clearly in the first industrial programme (1953-1960) when total investments in the

industrial sector amounted to 330m. L.E. allocated for 502 industrial projects.

In the five year plan of 1965-1970 the investments allocated for the industrial sector amounted to 960m. L.E.

The national work programme for the years 1973-1982 aims at doubling the national income in the next ten years. This needs concentration on industry through increasing production at high regular rates.

Costs necessary for the implementation of this ten years' plan were estimated at about 8,400m. L.E. It is expected that for the first time in the history of the Egyptian economy the total industrial income for the year 1977 which will amount to 1,008m. L.E. will exceed the total agricultural income estimated to be around 993m. L.E.

This means that the Egyptian economy will be temporarily transferred to an indus-

trial-agricultural economy.

Performances of the industrial sector in the year 1975:

Industrial production

In the year 1975 industrial production developed a great deal. The total industrial production amounted to 2,270m. L.E. achieved by an increase of 371m. L.E. over the year 1974. The actual rate of this increase is 19.5%. All industrial sectors have participated in the achievement of the increase as follows:

Activities	The value of increase in net production for the year 1974-1975	Rate of increase %
Spinning and weaving	31	11
Food	67	14
Chemicals	54	34
Construction	41	28
Minerals	18	12
Construction Materials	18	30
Private sector	371	19.5

Increase in production is expected because of the vertical increase of the existing sectors of production and the horizontal enlargement of new projects and the start of production of new projects, the most important of which are: the

fourth furnace in the iron and steel complex; the third battery in Cook's Company; the new lines in the sugar company and in the Asyout and Sohag plant for spinning and weaving; the fertilizer plant at Telkha; the Aluminium complex.

Industrial investments for the year 1975

The cost of the investments that took place during the year 1975 amounted to about 191.8m. L.E. from the total investment allocated for the sector and amounting to 214.7m. L.E. at a rate of performance of 89%.

The investments that took place in the year 1975 were distributed as follows:

Type of investment	The cost in millions of L.E.
Investment in construction sector	4.9
Investments in renewal and replacement operations	62.6
Current investment and new projects	121.5
Total	192.0

The development of industrial imports:

The industrial sector achieved actual exports during

Industry (Cont.)

the year 1975 amounting to 231m. L.E. compared with the target figure for the year of 184m. L.E. This indicates that the export target was achieved with an increase of 47m. L.E.

By its exports, industry has thus achieved resources that can indirectly support the balance of payment by 230m. L.E. apart from the industrial production achieved which substituted for some imports. This shows that the industrial sector achieved from its own potential the foreign currency it needed for the import of commodities. It also acquired a surplus which supported the balance of payment by affording an alternative to what was exported.

The 1976 plan for the future of industry:

The industrial programmes and plans aim at achieving horizontal development side by side with the vertical development of production. The achievement of a balance between heavy industry, con-

sumer and consumer industries to meet the needs of local consumption and thus obtain a surplus of about 326.1m. L.E. for the mining and industrial sector; 33.2m. L.E. for the private sector and 227.4m. L.E. for the year 1975.

These investments were estimated in the light of the priorities in this plan and for the support of the development of industrial projects and projects for the cooperation of Arab and foreign capital under the auspices of the economic open-door policy.

We are aiming at increasing the industrial production during the year 1976 to about 3,600m. L.E. as against 3,320m. L.E. for the year 1975, a rate increase of about 8.4% at current prices.

It is estimated that an additional amount of 875m. L.E. will result from this production as against 805m. L.E. aimed at for the year 1975 or in other words by a rate increase of about 8.7% based on current prices.

Foreign Trade

The foreign trade sector achieved significant progress by virtue of the policy and plans which the government adopted and developed in order to face the changing economic circumstances prevailing in the world markets.

IMPORTS

In the year 1975 the monetary allocations for exporting commodities amounted to 1,598.1m. L.E. of which 1,243m. L.E. in free currency, including 457.7m. L.E. for consumer goods and 785.4m. L.E. for intermediary goods; and 355m. L.E. including agreements for the payment of imported consumer goods, 45.7m. L.E., and imports of intermediary goods for 309.2m. L.E.

Intermediary goods occupy the highest percentage in imports. It reached 34.4% in the year 1974. Raw materials follow with 32.1%, then come capital goods 13.5%, non-durable consumer goods 13.4%, durable consumer goods 4.2% and lastly fuel which occupies 2.4%.

Imports of all the necessary commodities have been permitted through the parallel

market in order to meet the needs of the state, with the exception of a few basic goods whose imports were confined to the public sector. Those basic goods do not exceed 37. Agreements concerning those facilities amounted to 302.4m. L.E. on 15 October 1975.

EXPORTS

Export targets achieved by the commercial plan of the year 1975, of which 684m. L.E. in free trade agreements were concluded, as against 593.289m. L.E. in the year 1974.

The exports of raw cotton present the highest percentage in exports, for it amounted to 47% in the year 1974. Semi-manufactured goods follow, with 23.5%, then comes the fully-manufactured goods 14.4%, and fuel 8.5% and lastly raw materials 6.6%.

The necessary measures have been taken and necessary facilities have been granted to achieve the balance in the national market and to remedy existing bottlenecks and to propel the national economy on to a constant and valuable development.

The competition of imported goods with locally produced goods will doubtless lead to the raising of the level of local production in order to stand firm in the face of world products and to allow free competition for both private and public sectors.

This will consequently lead to developing our exports and will remedy the deficit in the commercial balance and balance of payments.

All that will precipitate the formation of a suitable climate in which the economic open-door policy may prove fruitful.

The foreign trade plan for the year 1976:

The total needs of the state for commodities (goods) for the year 1976 is estimated at 1,639m. L.E. of which 1,235m. L.E. in free currency and 304.4m. L.E. for countries with which trade agreements have been concluded.

The export targets for the year 1976 amount to 683m. L.E. some of which are exports to countries of free currency the value of which is 351.9m. L.E. and countries with which trade

agreements were concluded, 331.4m. L.E., distributed as follows for each sector:

- Industry Sector—323m. L.E.
- Petrol or Oil sector—205m. L.E.
- Other sectors—8m. L.E.
- Agriculture Sector—247m. L.E.

The plan of the year 1976, being the first year of the five year plan of 76/80, will try to rectify the balance of payments and endeavour to limit the existing deficit or decrease it by about 200m. L.E.

It is hoped to achieve that through increasing the total resources by 355m. L.E. more than the year 1975.

The sector of industry and petrol perform the main role in increasing the quantity of exported goods. The Suez Canal also participates in increasing the invisible receipts.

All this is done besides taking into consideration the provision of all necessary requirements and alimentary goods needed by the public and providing the resources needed for the requirements of the entire development plan and national security.

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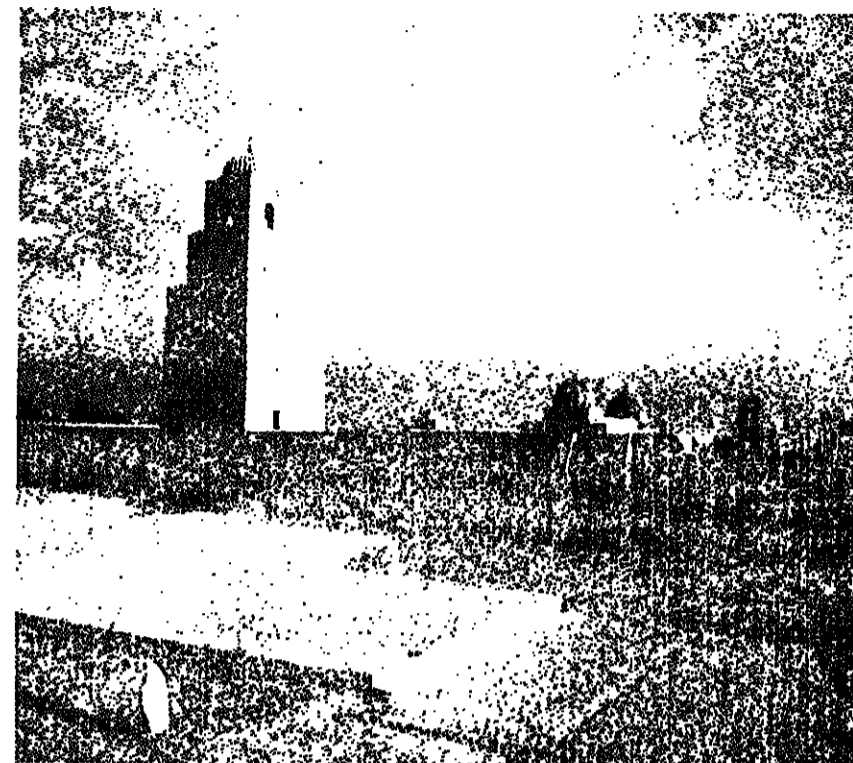
An Ivory casket made for an Umayyad ruler

Les Musées Nationaux, Paris

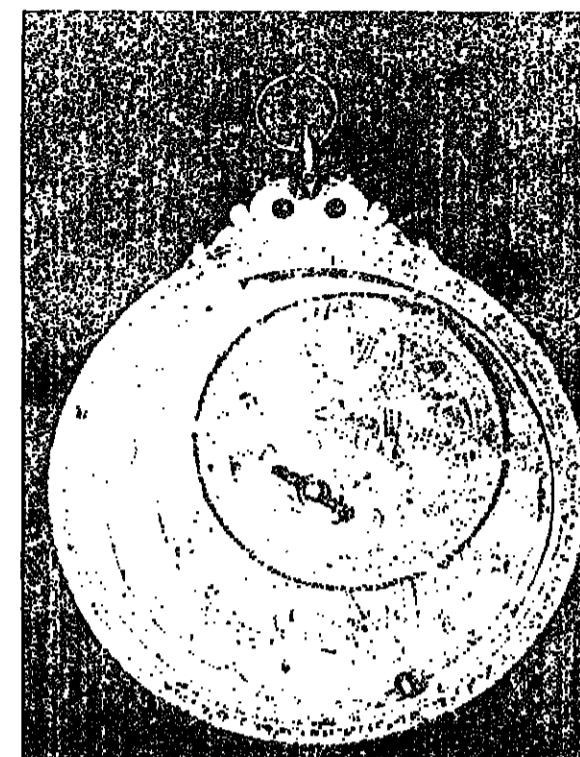


An ostrich from a 14th-century "Book of Knowledge"

Meca Amrosiana, Milan, Italy



A 9th-century mosque, Kairouan, Tunisia



An Arab astronomer's brass planispheric astrolabe

Adler Planetarium, Chicago

Arab civilization: a cultural legacy

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

To the history-conscious Arab businessman his new oil-sourced wealth and financial power in the world are a rebirth of former glory.

During the seventh and eighth centuries, the Arabs launched an empire that held sway from the Pyrenees on the border of France to the Pamirs in central Asia. Stretching 3,000 miles from east to west, the Islamic imperial realm rivaled that of Rome at its peak.

Writes John S. Radeau, a scholar and a former U.S. ambassador to the United Arab Republic, referring to the formation of the Arab

empire, "The Arab conquerors came with impressive military strength, but the culture of their desert home was simple and unsophisticated. Nothing in their culture, not even their language at the beginning, compared or competed with the classical and Hellenistic heritage of the lands they overran. The distinctive and richly lived civilization that characterized the Muslim world at its height was formed 'in situ.' It came into being within the new state, giving identity and character to the new order that resulted from the conquest of Islam as it spread among alien peoples. Its major components were at hand within the varied life and traditions of the subjugated people—classical literature, Hellenistic thought, Byzantine in-

stitution law, Syrian scholarship, Persian literature. Radeau goes on: "At first sources were appropriated directly, reshaping. Before long, however, more selectively utilized, combined patterns that served as both stimulus to creative Muslim scholarship and pieces of disparate culture. It was fusion with its own distinctive pattern with a new spirit and expression of social order."

As one of almost a dozen contributions in a coffee-table-type volume entitled "Arab Civilization, Source of the Renaissance" (edited by John R. Hayes and published by New York University Press, 1976), goes into Arab contributions to philosophy, history, architecture, art, science, biology, medicine, technology. Many may recall a time that dealt with the major influence of Arab civilization had on the Renaissance in these cultural fields.

Similar is the place of trade and commerce in Arab empire and its subculture. In Arabic, the word "check" (the English) comes from the Arabic "chek" meaning the bill of exchange. The Arabs made the financial system more flexible.

Reflecting the lasting Arab influence on European culture, the word "tariff" (Arabic, *tarif*, meaning "to guard") is derived from the Arabic "tarif" (magazin, meaning "average, caliber, coffin, cloth, zero, and risk. Some of the words passed into European languages through Arabic. The word "tariff" has an ancient Greek origin, but it was transmitted into English through the Arabic word *tarif*.

Rothea El Mallakh note some

of the Arab influence on European civilization in a chapter on "Trade and Commerce" in the New York University Press volume. He is chairman of the African and Middle East Studies Department at the University of Colorado. She does research on the Middle East.

One such contribution is the development of joint stock companies, arrived at through the partnership of Muslim and Christian Italian merchants.

"Another significant Arabic contribution to European commercial development," the pair writes, "was expounded as early as the end of the ninth century in Damascus by Abu al-Fadl Ja'far bin 'Ali ad-Dimashqi in his work 'A Guide to the Merits of Commerce and to Rec-

ognition of Both Fine and Defective Merchandise and the Swindles of Those Who Deal Dishonestly.' There are three kinds of merchants: he who travels, he who stocks, he who exports. Their trade is carried out in three ways: cash sale with a time limit for delivery, purchase on credit with payment by installment, and *muqaradah*."

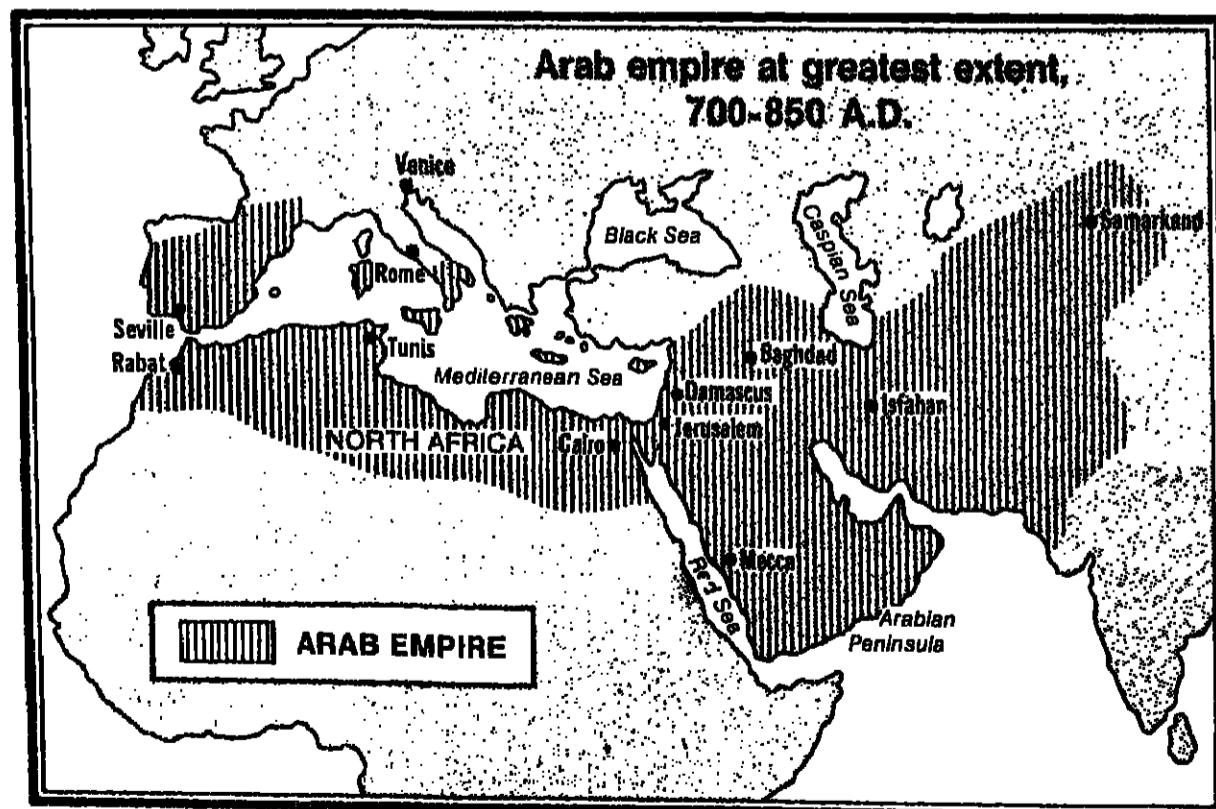
"The *muqaradah* in Islamic law," the two explain, "is a contract in which one individual entrusts capital to a merchant for investment in trade in order to receive a share in the profits. The investor bears all the financial risks; the managing party risks his labor. The concept of *muqaradah* was certainly a precedent for the *commenda*, a legal, commercial device

largely responsible for the expansion of medieval trade. . . . It served as a crucial instrument by which capital could be pooled and investor and manager could be brought together in an enterprise."

Concerned with the movement of goods to markets throughout such a vast realm, the merchants of the Arab empire made advances in the fields of geography, navigation, and shipbuilding. Among these was probably the compass. Another was the lateen sail, which enabled Arab vessels to beat against the wind. The principle of the lateen sail was taken over and developed by European shipbuilders, especially by the Spanish and Portuguese between 1440 and 1480, the El Mallakh writes. Many maritime words of Arabic origin dot the English language: admiral, bark, barkentine, cable, sloop, and monsoon, for instance.

Summarizing, the pair conclude: "From the 8th to the early 12th century, the trade between Europe and Islam consisted chiefly of the exchange of raw materials from Europe (wood, iron, furs, slaves) for manufactured products and luxury agricultural items, such as spices, from the Arab empire. This pattern, it has been suggested, somewhat resembles the 'colonial' trade of the 18th and 20th centuries between European nations and their colonies or the trade patterns that currently exist between the industrialized and the underdeveloped countries."

"The lasting Islamic impact on Europe did not result from the military confrontations of the Crusades but rather from the long years of Arab rule in Spain and Sicily. Through the innovations brought to these areas, new goods, processes, technology, and concepts were introduced into a Europe that was far less developed at that time than the world of Islam. That the debt of Europe and Western culture to Islam has been largely forgotten is evidence of how fully assimilated the Arab influence has been in the Western world. The Islamic contribution has become part and parcel of its heritage."



Thousand and one . . . commodities

The Arab empire traded in a marvellous variety of commodities. An idea of its extent can be gleaned from a mid-ninth century list of imports into Iraq, a list that somehow has the flavor of "Thousand and One Nights": India—ligers, panthers, elephants, panther skins, rubies, ebony, coconuts; China—silk and silk stuffs, chinaware, paper, ink, peacocks, saddles, cinnamon, drugs, utensils of gold and silver, gold coins, engineers, agronomists, marble workers.

Arabia—horses, pedigreed camels, tanned skins. The borders of Maghreb and Barbary—panthers, felts, hawks, *salam* leaves (used in tanning).

Yemen—incense, giraffes, gems, curcuma (used as a dye, condiment, and medicine).

Egypt—donkeys, suits of fine cloth, papyrus, balsam, "excellent" topazes.

The land of Khazars—slaves, coats of mail, helmets, neck guards.

The land of Chorasmia (Khwazizm)—musk, ermine, martens, fox and other furs, sugar cane.

Samarkand—paper.

Bactria (Bakha)—sweet grapes.

Merve—zithers, zither players, carpets, suits.

Isfahan—honey, pears, quinces, apples, salt, saffron, soda, syrups, white lead.

Kirman—indigo, cumins.

Fars—lawn suits, rose water, jasmine ointment, syrups.

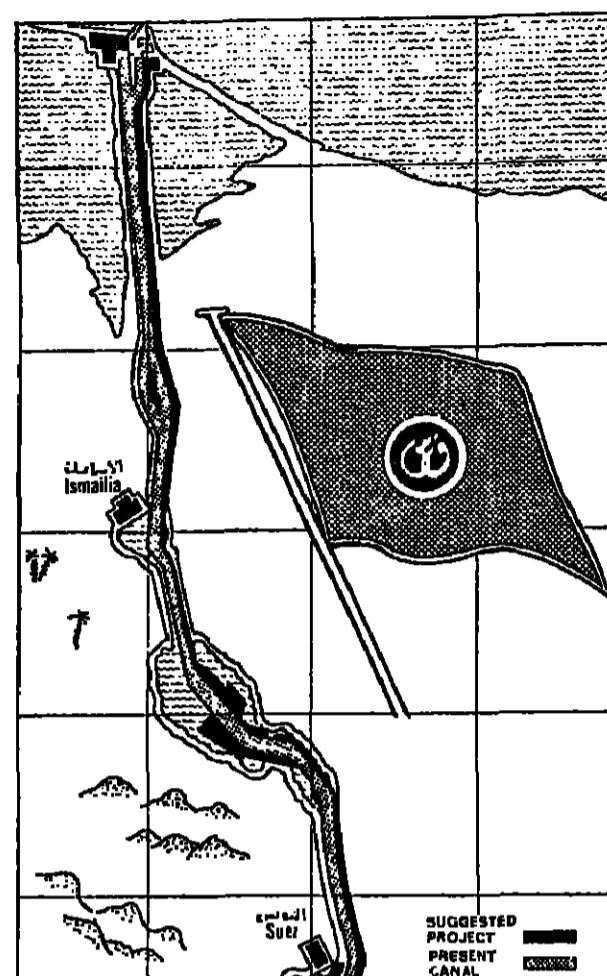
Fasa—platachios, rare fruit, glassware.

Oman and the Seacoast—pearls.

Mosul—quail, curtains, striped materials.

Armenia and Azerbaijan—felts, carpets, fine mats, wool, pack saddles.

كتاب من الف ليلة



the SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal will remain the most important and the greatest waterway for world navigation, linking the East and the West. Since its creation more than a century ago, it has been providing the most efficient services to international trade — thus contributing to the welfare and development of the world.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CANAL

The geographical position of the Canal has made it the shortest navigable route between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. It is thus economical because it spares vessels making the long trip around Africa. The distance saved varies between 17% and 59% and the economy in fuel between 50% and 70% depending on the tonnage, speed and the destination of the vessel. The Canal lies in an area of safe navigation, the proportion of accidents in

the Mediterranean and the Red Sea being lower than in the Atlantic, especially in the vicinity of South Africa. The Suez Canal is considered as the best criterion by which the evolution of world economy may be measured mainly in respect to European countries, since transiting goods constitute a large proportion of the East-West trade.

EFFECTS OF THE 1967 WAR

As a result of the June war of 1967 and the Israeli occupation of Sinai, the Suez Canal was closed for a period of eight years, during which world economy and trade were deeply affected. This was represented by about \$1,700 million annual losses, mainly resultant from increase of transport costs, according to estimates by the United Nations Con-

ference on Trade & Development held in Geneva in October 1973. This was in addition to recession and losses suffered by the ports of the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The total losses sustained by the Suez Canal Authority in the form of revenues and damage during this period amounted to about \$1,500 million.

THE GREAT CROSSING

On the afternoon of October 6, 1973 the Egyptian armed forces crossed the Canal and succeeded in changing the regional balance of power. This led,

in short, to the re-opening of the Suez Canal on June 5, 1975. The man responsible for this admirable action was President ANWAR SADAT.

CLEARANCE OF THE CANAL

Following the success of the October war, the Suez Canal Authority embarked on clearing the Canal and preparing it for navigation, in two stages:

— First stage, from February 1974 till the end of March 1975:

It was carried out by the Authority's experts in collaboration with groups from the armed forces and the Ministry of Interior. The U.S., British and French naval units participated in this accomplishment with their equipment and experience. The Canal sides, navigable channel and approaches were cleared from all obstacles and war ordnance.

— Second stage, from April 1, 1975 till June 4, 1975:

It became definitely certain that the Canal is ab-

solutely clear and the equipment as well as staff have been provided. Signal stations and communications equipment were replaced. Several transit trials were carried out in the Canal. But it remained necessary to remove the causeway blocking the Canal at Deversoir and composed of concrete blocks, heavy rocks and barges loaded with stones. There was no heavy equipment capable of dealing with the causeway. The roads leading to it were blocked by many obstacles and the procurement of outside equipment would have required some time. Therefore with a great deal of faith and determination, the Authority succeeded in removing the causeway, using such simple equipment as was available and reinforcing this with manual labour.

RE-OPENING OF THE CANAL

On June 5, 1975 President ANWAR SADAT announced the re-opening of the Suez Canal and delivered a speech in which he said:

"The son of this good earth who has dug the Canal with sweat and tears to be a link between continents and civilisations and crossed it with the souls of holy martyrs to spread peace and security on its banks ... is today re-opening it for navigation as a waterway in service of peace and artery channelling prosperity and co-operation between humans."

and its FUTURE

THE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

According to the constant studies made on the evolution of the world tanker fleet and the need of countries north of the Canal, particularly West Europe and America, for Gulf oil, the Suez Canal Authority started the execution of huge projects to develop the Canal in two steps:

The first step: aims at widening and deepening the Canal so as to increase its wet cross-section to 3,200 sq. m. instead of 1,800 sq. m. and the transit permissible draught to 53 ft. instead of 38 ft., thus allowing tankers up to 150,000 tons to transit fully loaded and tankers over this tonnage to transit in ballast or partially loaded. Works involved in this step started effectively on the 22nd February 1967, but were it not for the Israeli occupation they would have now been achieved.

The second step: aims at widening and deepening the Canal so as to bring its cross-section to 4,200 sq. m. and the transit permissible draught to 67 ft., thus allowing tankers up to 260,000 tons to transit fully loaded, tankers up to 300,000 tons partially loaded and tankers over this tonnage, in ballast. The total cost for the execution of this huge project in its two stages — including furnishing the Canal with modern sets and equipment for pilotage, signal and navigation aids, as well as the floating units, amount to about £500-600 millions of which an equivalent of £300 millions in foreign currency, including the construction of Port Said by-pass and the improvement of Port Said harbour. The completion of that project will augment the transiting capacity of the Canal to 24,000 ships annually, corresponding to a daily average of 65 ships. This capacity will meet all the requirements of the traffic in both ways.

PRESENT TRAFFIC

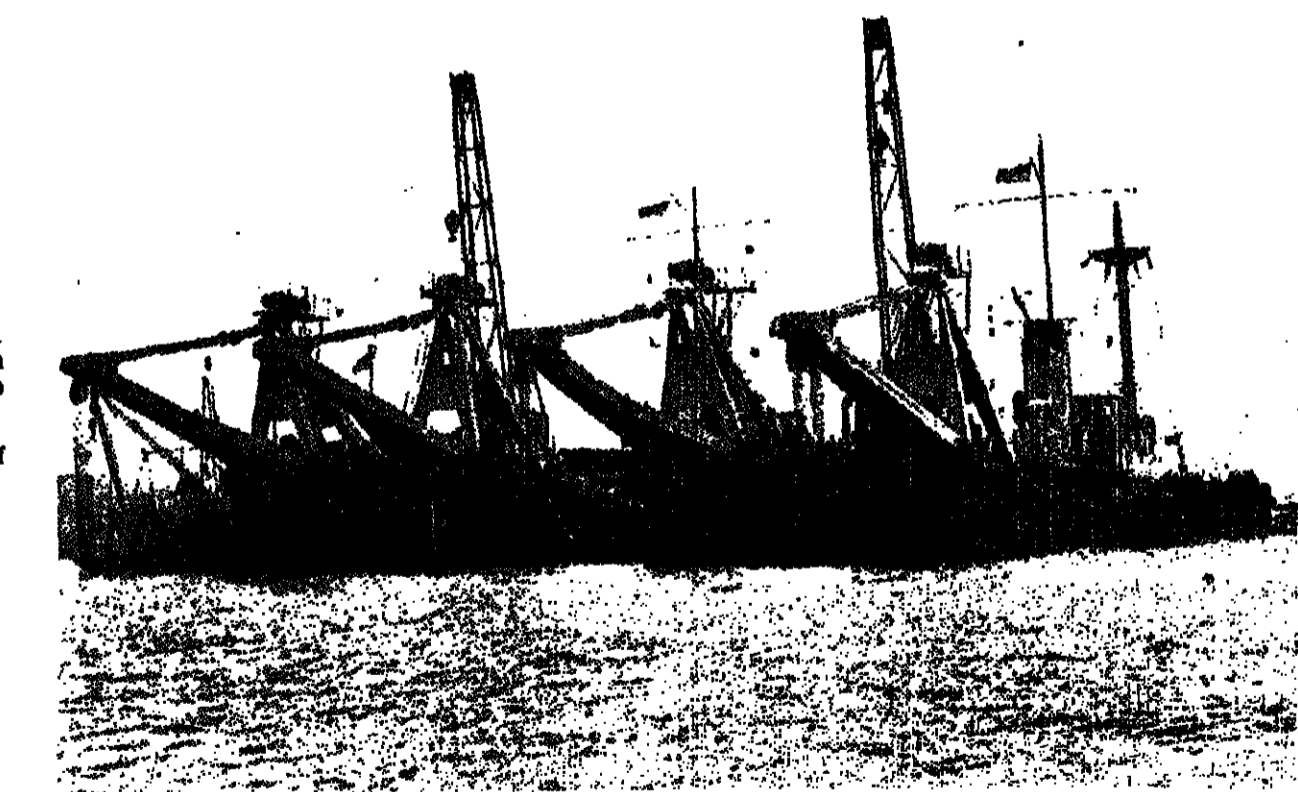
Traffic in the Suez Canal is now running at almost two-thirds of its former level prior to closure in 1967, but the tonnage is higher than before due to the growth in size of transiting vessels.

The following figures show the daily average of transits since the re-opening of the Canal:

11.3 ships in	June	1975
21.3	July	..
24.8	August	..
24.4	September	..
30.1	October	..
32.8	November	..
34	December	..
37	January	1976
39.2	February	..
44	March	..

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRESENT CANAL

Length of the navigable channel from the fairway buoy to Port Said lighthouse	11.5 km
Length from Port Said to Port Tewfik	162.5 km
Length of the straight section of the Canal	142.5 km
Length of the Canal curves	20 km
Length of the sections passing through the Lakes — Bitter Lakes & Timsah Lake	40 km
Breadth of the Canal at water level	160-200 m
Breadth between buoys defining the navigable channel	110 m
Wet cross sectional area	1800 m ²
Maximum draught for vessels	38 ft
Allowable speed for loaded tankers	13 km per hour
Allowable speed for tankers in ballast and cargo-ships	14 km per hour



Two dredges entrusted with the execution of the first stage of the Suez Canal Widening and Deepening project.

RECONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS TO YEAR 2000

SUEZ CANAL ZONE

DUE to the many years of conflict which Egypt has endured, development of services and infrastructure in the nation has lagged behind demands and existing services have been difficult to maintain adequately with the limited resources available.

During and since the June 1967 war the Suez Canal Zone and Cities suffered considerable damage, the populations in the Canal Cities were evacuated and dispersed to other parts of the country, and the Suez Canal was closed. As a result of the sustained conflict, a great number of housing areas, public buildings and factories were damaged beyond repair, the effectiveness of utility services were reduced significantly, and many port and ship-yard facilities and highway bridges were completely destroyed.

With the triumph of the October 1973 war, the burden of war was lifted and by July of 1974 the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction was able to launch a massive reconstruction programme to restore damaged or inadequate facilities and to begin a development programme to accommodate the long range growth needs of Egypt. Because of the devastation in the Suez Canal Zone, emphasis initially was placed on the restoration of this area, a project which aptly became known as the "reconstruction battle".

At the same time the Ministry determined the need to plan for the future development of the Suez Canal Zone to stimulate the growth of the area and attract additional population to leave the overpopulated area of Greater Cairo and Delta.

The Ministry accordingly embarked upon carrying out concurrently the following objectives:

- To restore an adequate standard of living to the Suez Canal Region to permit the evacuated population to return at the earliest opportunity.
- To develop comprehensive area master plans for development, over the next 25 years, of the areas of influence of each of the three sub-regional centres of the Canal Zone, namely Ismailia, Port Said and Suez.
- To develop a comprehensive master plan for regional development, over the next 25 years, to link the Canal Zone with Cairo, and to co-ordinate the area master plans.
- To develop a comprehensive master plan study for development over the next 25

years, for the Tenth of Ramadan New Industrial City site located along Cairo-Ismailia Desert Road, approximately 50 km. from the centre of Cairo.

The task of restoring an adequate standard of living to the Suez Canal Region was assigned to a newly established authority, the Executive Agency for Reconstruction. The Chairman of this Agency is Engineer Ibrahim Zaki Kenawi.

To implement the planning objectives, H. E. Osman Ahmed Osman, The Minister of Housing and Reconstruction, appointed a four-man, high level Advisory Committee for Reconstruction with the responsibility of implementing and co-ordinating this programme. The Chairman of this committee is Dr. Hassan Marie. The members are Engineer Soliman Abdel Hale, Economist Nabih Youssef, and Engineer Aly Salem Hamza.

The Ministry has adopted the policy of engaging qualified international consulting firms to assist various state agencies and Egyptian consultants in elements of implementation.

The American consulting engineering firm Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS) was selected in August of 1974 as the Ministry's "in-house" consultants.

Consultants selected

To accomplish the planning studies, the following consultants were selected:

For the Ismailia master plan study, a consulting consortium headed by the English firm, Clifford Culpin and Partners in association with Louis Berger International (USA), Oficina tecnica de Emppres e Ingeniera SL (Spain), Economic Associates Ltd. (UK), Arab Consulting Engineers, and Prof. A. A. Yassia (Egypt). Work began December 1, 1974.

For the Port Said master plan study, a consulting consortium headed by the English firm, Bullen and Partners in association with Shankland Cox Partnership, Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co., Blume and Partners, and Hanna and Partners (Egypt). Work began December 1, 1974.

The Suez master plan study, a consulting consortium headed by the English firm, Sir William Halcrow and Partners in collaboration with Robert Mathew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, Economic Consultants Ltd. and Hamed Kaddah & Association (Egypt). Work began December 1, 1974.

A master plan study for the Tenth of Ramadan New Industrial City, the Swedish firm (SWECO) in association with Shawky and Zeitoun Associate Architects (Egypt). Work began January 15, 1976.

The Suez Canal Regional Plan, to the following group of organisations:

- a. The General Organisation for Physical Planning (GOPP) of the Ministry.
- b. The Development Advisory Group (DAG) of London, consultants for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- c. Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS), the Ministry's "in-house" consultants.

26 MONTHS OF REBUILDING AND PLANNING

JULY 1974-APRIL 1976

Through considerable effort the effects of the recent war years are beginning to be overcome. The achievements made since July 1974 have been of a very remarkable order:

- All the rubble of the war has been removed.
- The Suez Canal was re-opened on June 6, 1975, and during April 1976 over 1,380 ships had passed through, 46 vessels a day. Projects are progressing to deepen and widen the Canal to accommodate larger ships.
- Remarkable enterprise and dedication have restored the badly war-damaged cities of the Canal Zone to a state where most of the residents have been able to resettle in their former localities.
- The Ismailia, Port Said and Suez Master plan studies were completed in March 1976, and were presented in a conference attended by the Premier, Ministers and concerned officials of the Government. The Tenth of Ramadan New Industrial City Plan was completed by April 30, 1976, and was similarly presented and attended.
- The regional plan study is scheduled for completion as of this writing.

The Ministry has begun the implementation of the next phase of projects to be undertaken, identified and recommended in the master plan studies. The Ministry will invite international consultants to propose for the required feasibility studies and preliminary and final design engineering works.

In addition to the US \$4.5m. provided by the UNDP Governing Council in January 1975, the UNDP voted to establish a US \$15m. cost-sharing fund to finance feasibility and design studies and to support technical assistance and institutional support for specific projects identified in the Suez Canal Master Plans. This programme became operational in February 1976 with the signing of a two year agreement between the Ministry and the UNDP.

Funds from other international leading agencies are being sought, with several additional commitments having been made to date.

More than 50,000 housing units which were partly damaged have been restored, 15,000 new housing units have been constructed and 3,000 others are in the final stages of construction.

SCHOOLS

During three months between July and October 1974, 200 schools were restored and ready for the commencement of the school year 1974-75. Fifteen new schools and more than 150 classroom additions have been constructed and work for the construction of more than 30 additional new schools is being carried out.

CANAL UNIVERSITY

The foundation stone of the New Canal University was laid by President Sadat on October 4, 1975. The site is located at approximately 4 km. north of Ismailia and the total area comprises 1,500 acres.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Water supply networks, filters, clarifiers, elevated and ground reservoirs and pumping stations have been repaired and some networks have been replaced.

SEWERAGE FACILITIES

Forty km. of sewerage networks have been replaced. Dumping Stations have been provided with the necessary new equipment. Sixty km. of new sewerage networks, required for the new housing areas and public buildings, have been constructed and connected to the existing networks.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity generating units, main transformer stations and cables have been repaired. Networks have been consolidated and renewed. A new electric generating unit of 6,000 kw. has been constructed at Port Said and work started on the construction of two additional gas turbine electric generating units of 20 MW. each. Two other gas turbine units of 17 MW. in Ismailia and Suez are in the final stages of construction.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

About 1,000 sq. miles of internal roads have been repaired and paved. Work on doubling and expanding 400 km. of regional highway network linking Cairo and Ismailia, Cairo and Suez, Ismailia and Port Said and Ismailia and Suez is progressing well.

BRIDGES

Reswa Bridge in Port Said has been converted from a railway to a vehicular bridge, as all other bridges to Port Said were destroyed during the war.

RAILWAYS

Work on the construction of 66 km. of a new railway line linking Port Said and Ismailia is being carried out. Procedures of expropriation of land lying along the proposed route of the new railway line linking Mansoura and Port Said have commenced and engineering survey and soil mechanics investigations are now under way.

TUNNELS

The proposed construction of three tunnels under the Suez Canal is a first step towards connecting Sinai to the cities of the Canal and the Delta.

The Ministry has assigned the responsibility of designing and constructing the tunnels to the Arab Contractors, Osman Ahmed Osman & Co. in joint venture with qualified international design-construction firms.

The three tunnels proposed are as follows:

- **El Shatt Tunnel:** Situated 10 km. north of Suez with overall length of about 2,725 metres. The project is scheduled for completion by mid-1979.
- **Kantara Tunnel:** Situated 47 km. south of Port Said. The project is scheduled for completion by the end of 1979.
- **Derersoir Tunnel:** Situated 85 km. south of Port Said. The project is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1980.

It is estimated that the cost of each tunnel will be approximately LE40m. of which 50% will be in foreign currency.

THE SUEZ CANAL REGION OVER THE NEXT 25 YEARS

ISMAILIA

Ismailia is the central city of the Canal Region, located on the western bank of the Canal, midway between Port Said in the north and Suez in the south. It is situated on Lake Timsah and just north of Great Bitter Lake.

Ismailia is the headquarters of the Suez Canal Authority and the local centre of activity of a vast surrounding area. It has a large district of substantial homes on landscaped grounds situated on tree-lined streets and landscaped public parks. The expected population for the year 2000 is estimated at 1,250,000.

As stated before, the Master Plan for development to the year 2000 was completed in March 1976. The study process involved examination of the objectives for future development of the study area, and resulted in the preparation of alternative proposals and recommendations for that development.

Some 450,000 feddans of land have been identified as capable of being brought into agricultural production.

PORT SAID

Port Said, at the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez Canal, is one of the five major urban centres in the eastern delta region of Egypt. The total surface area included in the Master Plan study, from the coast line southwards, is 480 sq. km. Approximately 42% of this is water (principally Lake Manzala and El Mallaha) and about 58% is developed for urban or rural purposes.

The present population is 550,000 which is expected to increase by the year 2000 to 1 m.

The Master Plan is a strategy of natural expansion that follows the pattern of recent urban development to the south of the existing City. New port facilities will be located 5 km. south of the existing port, adjacent to the Suez Canal. Major industry and Free Zone areas, with their close functional relationship to the port, will be located between the new port and urban areas. The reopening of the Canal presents new opportunities for port development both for transit cargo handling and for Egyptian imports and exports.

Greatly improved settlements are proposed, with better housing standards, social services, education and transport so that the quality of life in the villages will be raised without destroying traditional family and social structures.

The Ismailia area is suitable for the expansion of existing towns and villages, and the creation of new ones, to provide at various levels for the marketing and service needs of the agricultural areas together with associated manufacturing industries.

Tourist development is planned for the shores of Timsah and Great Bitter lakes, including a major tourist area on the eastern shore.

The area will be the focus of a number of major transport routes. These include the Suez Canal and two tunnels to be constructed under the Canal. New trunk roads from Port Said to Suez passing west of Ismailia; from Ismailia to Zagazig and the eastern Delta; and from south of Lake Manzala to Mansoura. New main railways are proposed between Port Said and Ismailia, through El Qantara to Sinai, and from the existing Cairo-Suez line to Fayid.

The principal activities of the expanded

city of Ismailia would be in administration, professional activities, finance and commerce, resulting from a deliberate policy of decentralisation from Cairo.

Ismailia is unsuitable for development of heavy industry with its risks of pollution. Instead, it is seen as a centre for light industries, including those dependent on agriculture, and those employing a high proportion of women.

For the future development of Port Said, much emphasis will be given to the development of the free zone. The Free Zone Market Analysis has indicated that Port Said has potential for goods both transhipped and those relating to free zone industry.

The urban core of the city will contain a high proportion of the expected residential development, providing accommodation for over 500,000 people. Small scale commercial, industrial, service and trade functions serving the population will be distributed along the pedestrian streets.

SUEZ

Suez is located at the southern end of the Suez Canal, and is adjoined with a small community, Port-Tewfik. The total surface area included in the Master Plan exceeds 2,000 sq. km. Approximately 22% of this is water (principally the Gulf of Suez). 20% is mountainous or steep land and about 8% is developed for urban or rural purposes.

The present population is 550,000 which is expected to increase by the year 2000 to 1 m.

The Master Plan incorporates a development structure which combines flexibility during growth, efficient operation of services and environmental quality. The adopted plan is in the form of a "directional grid" aligned generally in a north-south direction and which has the capability of expanding on both a principal and secondary axis. This form of urban development offers the qualities sought and certain climatic advantages, and it relates well to the present and potential land used for agriculture.

In summary, the development plan has a central spine containing a major commercial centre and main subsidiary centres, and also elements of the city which serve a large proportion of the residents (e.g. city scale parks, major hospitals, museums). On each side lie housing areas which contain an intermingling (familiar in Arabic cities) of shopping and small industrial enterprises as well as smaller parks, mosques, schools and similar community buildings. Outside these areas lie concentrated estates of light manufacturing industry. To the south of the city lies the Principal Industrial Estate which contains the larger industrial enterprises and the main servicing plants for the city such as the power station and sewage treatment plant. Within the housing areas many residents may walk or cycle to work and a local bus system crossing the "spine" at right angles will be able to carry workers to the industrial estates.

Access to adjoining areas north or south of a housing area or to the railway station or to the Principal Industrial Area is by a fast bus system running parallel to the spine along the six major routes shown. If need arises, the longitudinal routes on the

east side of the "spine" contain a reservation for a form of rapid transit system connecting the railway station in the north to the Principal Industrial Area (and perhaps Adabiyah) in the south.

Suez is Egypt's natural outlet for trade with countries east of the Canal. Major port development will be necessary to cater both for national needs and traffic generated by expanding local industry. It is proposed that Port Ibrahim be developed as a general cargo and passenger port and Adabiyah as a specialised bulk port. The Port Ibrahim scheme includes a modern and spacious fishing harbour.

"TENTH OF RAMADAN" NEW INDUSTRIAL CITY

The Tenth of Ramadan New Industrial City site is located along Cairo-Ismailia Desert Road at approximately 50 km. from the centre of Cairo. The city is planned for an expected population of about 150,000 in the first stage and an ultimate population of 500,000. The total area will comprise 8,000-10,000 acres.

The basic objectives in undertaking the development of the city are:

- To increase national and regional income.
- To provide opportunities for relief of population pressure in Cairo.
- To increase the industrial base of the country.
- To diversify and improve employment opportunities.

The transformation of a barren desert into a setting for human beings is a great task.

The configuration of the city will resemble a tulip flower, and consist of two equal halves on each side of the city centre, the two halves accessible from primary encircling ring-roads in combination with east-western secondary leaders. The halves will be built up of two residential communities separated by a strip of parks. In each row there will be bus or train lines.

Assuming that most of the short trips in the city would be made on foot or cycle and most of the longer by public transport, the communities should be arranged in a pattern efficiently served by an urban rapid transit system. The communities should be located along the two main wadi arms in four rows, served by the rapid transit system.

Industrial areas of different character and corresponding to the different needs of the diversified industry would be located at the perimeter of the city and on its leeward side.

Industries, depending on railway transport and/or requiring large protection zones to the residential areas would be located in the south between the Cairo-Ismailia desert road, and the assumed new railway industries requiring smaller protection zones can be located closer to the residential areas to minimise distances between home and work. Nuisance industries can be more or less integrated with the residential areas.

The residential areas will consist of communities within which a large part of the everyday services will be provided and a majority of the employed could find jobs. The city centre will most likely contain a more concentrated construction.



Bustling scene in the Port Said Free Zone.

Putting more bread on tables in Arab world

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"For the Egyptians," writes John Waterbury, resident scholar and Egyptian specialist of the American University's field staff, "bread is *'ash'*, life, the gift of Egypt's enduring fertility symbol, the Nile River."

Along the slender, green ribbon of fertility, which a traveler flying over the Nile sees stretching from north to south, the few miles of "useful Egypt," as Napoleon called it, simply do not grow enough grain to put bread on every Egyptian family's table.

This sobering fact has prompted planners in Egypt and other Arab countries to seek ways to feed the hungry Arab world of A.D. 2000. The area's exploding populations, a shrinking expanse of arable land in Egypt and many other regions, and the growing dependence on foreign imports of food lend a sense of urgency to the effort.

A detailed study prepared by Egyptian agronomist Mustafa al-Gaball, found that 1 billion of the 3.5 billion acres in the Arab world could be regarded as a farming area, divided between crops, pasture, and forests (Egypt has practically no pasture or woodlands).

The study shows that out of 350 million acres suitable for crops, only 126 million acres are cultivated, 22 million through man-made irrigation and 104 million from rain. This leaves 224 million acres of potentially productive land, mainly in the Sudan — the vast Arab-African country just south of Egypt and Libya.

The Sudan must now import one-quarter of the food needed by its 16 million people. But Sudanese agronomists and Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) experts believe careful use of resources and manpower, coupled with Western farming techniques, can enable the Sudan to solve the Arab food problem.



Peasants in the Nile Delta take a break from harvesting

By Richard Critchfield

Under the first phase of a 25-year plan (1976 to 1986) approved by the Sudanese Government, 100 large related projects would be carried out. These include farming, livestock raising, and establishment of base of roads, irrigation, and communications.

Most of Sudan's modern agriculture, now utilizing only 8 percent of its arable land, is concentrated in a small region between the Blue and White Niles south of Khartoum. The AFESD plan would spread these areas around, with close attention to building agricultural institutions such as farm credit facilities, fertilizer distribution, and mechanization of farming.

Sudanese projects being closely watched in Egypt for possible lessons include the Rahad scheme to irrigate some 820,000 acres by pumping water from the Blue Nile into semi-arid land.

A second important Sudanese food project involves the world's largest sugar-growing estate at Kenana. Its annual production target is 300,000 tons of sugar by 1980, to be increased later to 1 million tons a year.

A dream of nearly a century, the digging of the Jonglei Canal in southern Sudan between the regional centers of Juba and Malakal, is fi-

nally hardening into reality after an accord with Egypt last year on use of the Nile waters. The canal, about 150 miles long, will help navigation on the Nile as well as food growing. It will irrigate 2.5 million acres and is due for completion by 1980.

Of almost equal importance to Egypt is a planned railway link between Sudan and Upper Egypt, costing \$180 million. The link will provide a needed auxiliary land freight route to augment the present water transport route between Wadi Halfa in the Sudan up Lake Nasser to Aswan, Egypt.

With only about 250 miles of good surfaced roads in all of the Sudan's vast territory, the 700 miles of roads now planned between Khartoum and Port Sudan on the Red Sea are part of the infrastructure Sudan must have if it is to feed itself, let alone Egypt.

Egypt, meanwhile, is seeking immediate solutions to its own growing food problem, aggravated by a decrease in the amount of farmland (due to new housing and industrial construction on the tiny green areas) and the growing salinity of the soil in Egypt's crucial food-growing Nile Delta. Paradoxically, the irrigation made possible by the Aswan High Dam, while adding to cultivated land, has been one cause of the rising salinity.

Egypt set to rebuild economy

'Open door' policy calls for reforms

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone who has been to Cairo knows that the Egyptians, as well as being the friendliest people in the Arab world, also have the best developed sense of humor, poking fun at their leaders and themselves with rare facility.

The classic, familiar story told about President Sadat is that once, shortly after replacing the late President Nasser in office in 1970, he arrived at a crossroads in his presidential car. "Which way, Mr. President?" the chauffeur asks.

"Which way did President Nasser go?" Mr. Sadat asks the driver.

"Left, Your Excellency," the driver replies. "Well, signal left and turn right!" Mr. Sadat instructs him.

Though Mr. Sadat's leftist critics will argue that he has, while giving lip service to a continuation of Nasser's socialism, actually permitted a revival of both capitalism, with a small group of Egyptians enriching themselves under the new liberal "open door" investment laws, and religious extremism, as witnessed by public emergence of the old Muslim Brotherhood and other conservative phenomena.

This said, neither Egyptians nor foreign observers underestimate the importance of the political developments which this fall follow President Sadat's unopposed re-election to his second six-year term.

The first was the country's only national parliamentary election since the 1952 revolution. The campaign and the voting were conducted in an atmosphere of freedom, with wide public debate and plenty of color and flash. Competing were independent candidates and those of three political tendencies or "tribunes" of the only legal political organization, the ruling Arab Socialist Union (ASU).

Winning an overwhelming victory was the center group of Prime Minister Mamdouh Soliman, which won a strong popular mandate with 290 seats out of the 342 contested.

When President Sadat installed the new People's Assembly on Nov. 11, he took what many Egyptians looked like a second giant leap forward by announcing that the three "tribunes" of the ASU could henceforth operate as full-fledged political parties. They would be the first allowed to operate in the 25 years since Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, with the help of Mr. Sadat and other younger officers (including the present Prime Minister, Mr. Saleh) overthrew the monarchy and proclaimed a republic.

Under the new three-party system, the once all-powerful, but never successful or popular ASU is relegated to a strictly secondary role. Its power is limited to youth and women's organizations. Local ASU secretariats are disbanded, and local general-secretaries were especially important in Egypt's system of local government, are being transferred to what are called, rather mysteriously, "communications offices."

Only Egypt's newspapers and three big publishing chains now remain under ASU control. Mr. Sadat told his new government to "cut red tape and eliminate bureaucracy in the economy" and "I will be behind you."

As the year ended, Mr. Sadat was involved in an intensive new campaign to convince world opinion (especially U.S. opinion, as represented by some 38 U.S. congressmen who visited Egypt in November) that he is ready, willing, and eager to reconvene the Geneva conference on the Middle East for a general, area-wide peace settlement with Israel.

Liberal conscience emerges

This merely famed popular anger. An extraordinary ally of common cause among workers, intellectuals, and churchmen has grown into a "liberal conscience" movement that is unique here.

When the Polish Primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, spoke out bitterly of workers' having to fight for their rights against a workers' government, he voiced an irony felt by many Communists as well as by religious, nonparty, and liberal Poles.

Since then public opinion has called for reform and tolerance going far beyond the original material issue.

Rarely in a long experience of postwar Eastern Europe has this writer heard such unanimity of feeling so widely and earnestly expressed as in Poland just now — and the belief that the country's problems will never be solved without some concession to that feeling.

Media censorship is so strict that a party editor can complain: "It is no good Giersek calling for 'political sophistication' if we cannot truly inform the people."

The workers protest that their unions have no influence on party decisions.

Church access to media

Leaders of the Catholic church concede the regime's initial goodwill over church properties, taxes, and new building. Their concern is for more latitude for the church's publications, more access to the mass media for Catholic opinion, and an end to discrimination against active believers in public and university appointments.

It is a measure of the strength behind this feeling that the government has done little more than rail at intellectuals as "incorrigible revisionists" and old-style bourgeois-minded politicians.

Presumably the government is aware that reprisals against any of its critics would rouse them all.

The Catholic Church especially is assured that it is counted among the patriots in a "united Poland" and has a place in important national goals.

The government's position is not easy. Mr. Giersek himself is a strictly orthodox ideologue. He is an organization man concerned with industrial efficiency and worker welfare. He has little time for intellectuals or "liberalization."

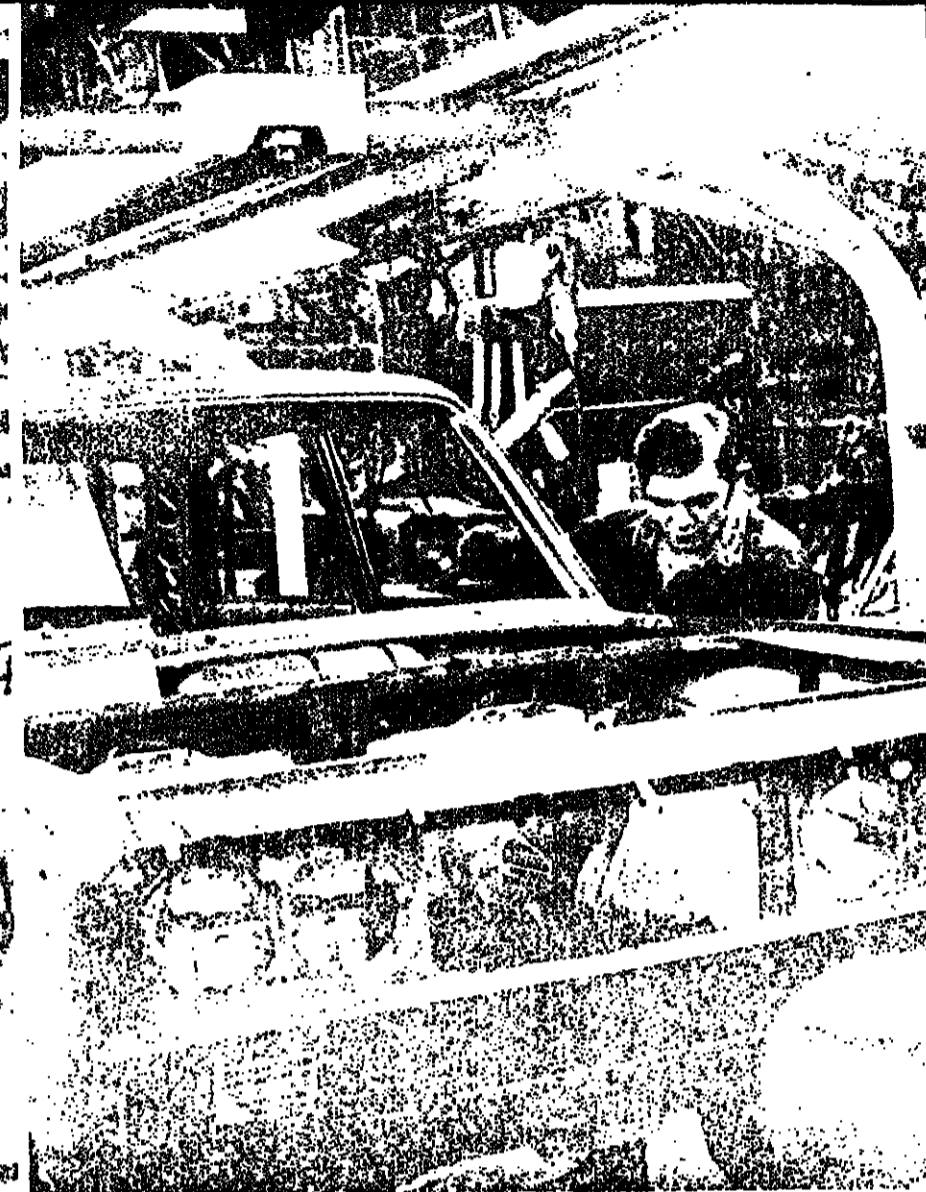
Such limitations of leadership apart, there is always the formidable dilemma of the tie to the Soviet Union.

Moscow's two main reservations regarding Poland are religion and agriculture. Yet, in the present delicately poised situation, the Catholic Church is exercising a greater public political role than at any time since World War II.



A Warsaw grocery

Public outcry aborted plan to cut government food subsidies and raise prices



Flat plant, Warsaw

Three-year backlog on flat assembly line fuels discontent

Architect

Hopes for foreign exchange earnings pegged on oil

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Egyptian Government officials are eagerly eyeing a set of projections that, if they hold true, could bring as much as \$1.5 billion in foreign exchange earnings to Egypt by 1980. The projections involve the two commodities that keep much of the Middle East financially affluent — oil and natural gas.

Egypt is still far from the big-league category of Arab oil states. However, President Sadat's dramatic reversal of the old restrictions of the Nasser era that kept foreign oil companies out of exploration and other oil operations has brought Egypt into the ranks of fast-growing oil producers. New policies have resulted in joint ventures with close to 40 different foreign oil companies and a rational program of pipeline and refinery construction.

According to Egyptian Oil Ministry projections, crude oil and natural gas production during the next five years is likely to climb dramatically. This year's preliminary estimate is 10.5 million tons, climbing to 32 million tons in 1977, 34 million tons in 1978, and to 50 million tons in 1980. These figures run ahead of domestic consumption, which, for refined products in 1975, were 7 million tons.

Three major factors have contributed to the upward curves on the charts in oil ministry offices.

• First, the September, 1975, interim Sinai

accord with Israel brought the return of the Ras Sudr and Abu Rodels oilfields in the Sinai.

Some experts believe the Israelis pumped oil so fast and efficiently from the fields while they held them that early exhaustion is likely. A British firm now has a \$10 million contract to rehabilitate the Belayim field off the Sinai coast. Egypt's General Petroleum Authority (EGPA) is studying how to stretch out the life of the other formerly Israeli-operated fields.

• Second, the reopening of the Suez Canal in June, 1975, has made it possible to export from Egypt's Gulf of Suez and Red Sea oilfields (the most productive Egyptian fields now operating) to the Western Hemisphere's hard-currency markets without taking the long route around Africa.

Use of the canal has also encouraged refining and other "downstream" oil activities. These include construction, just completed, of the new Suez-to-Mediterranean oil pipeline (SUMED) that is meant to complement the oil transport capacity of the canal.

Already, several Western firms have shown serious interest in erecting pipe factories that could service SUMED or export oil pipes in the future. Montedison Spa of Italy is helping EGPA to develop petrochemical operations in the Alexandria and canal areas.

• Third, the attractive terms on which foreign companies have been invited to join the EGPA in new oil exploration have brought far

more foreign investment (mainly American) than have similar efforts in other fields.

Since January, 1973, more than 40 exploration permits have brought Egypt nearly \$1.5 billion in investments and cash bonuses paid upon signing of the contracts.

Some of the more important newcomers since 1973 have been Mobil, Eastern Resources, American Pacific, Petrobras of Brazil, Trans-World, Union Oil, Chevron, Atlantic Richfield, a joint venture of Phillips with Hispanoil of Spain, Santa Fe and Exxon.

Usually, the new foreign partner of EGPA finances all exploration and development, commits a fixed minimum sum to exploration for a period of up to eight years, and usually pays EGPA a signature bonus.

If a commercial strike is made, a joint operating company is formed with EGPA for a production period varying from 20 to 30 years. The foreign company can take up to 40 percent of oil produced to recover its costs, with the remainder being shared on an agreed basis, usually around 80 to 20 in EGPA's favor.

Under the impetus of these agreements, both exploration and the further development of existing oil fields are moving forward rapidly.

Still a largely unknown but promising area is Egypt's Western Desert. This is contiguous with some of the oil-bearing underground layers which have proven so rich to neighboring Libya.

icizing the government

"Socialization" of the land is postponed yet again, while fresh incentives are offered private farming.

The Russians have no choice but to look the other way. "It is a Soviet 'nightmare,'" a diplomat here observes, "that things might get out of hand. [The Soviet Union] will do almost anything to avoid any kind of involvement. The last thing it wants is to be compelled to intervene, especially now that East-West détente is a bit sticky."

Moves are cautious

If Poland's leaders and the Russians are stepping cautiously, so are the protesters. All concerned know there is no feasible alternative to Mr. Giersek. Dissident literature, for example, shows a highly unusual degree of responsibility about Soviet-Polish relations.

The stress is on the political wisdom of a good-neighbor working relationship with the U.S.S.R., but one that observes Polish self-respect and independent thinking.

The Catholic Church tells its followers to support the government as it urges harder work as an economic necessity.

To one of Poland's own most qualified analysts, the most significant aspect of this year's events is the "re-emergence of the workers as an articulate political force."

They are showing, he said, "they will no longer take party policy unquestioningly and that the unions have got to be more than mere conveyor belts."

So far Mr. Giersek has made no response to such political implications. Presumably he hopes to draw the sting of protest with his consumer package and is counting on Russian "aid" of grain and meat. But what about next year — when the same economic problems are up for review?

How long can he avoid acknowledging this growing demand for simple, normal opportunity of free expression? Many of Poland's younger Communists, as well as the vast nonparty, liberal, Christian majority, clearly believe that it has to come to that.

books

An eagle's view of earth

Grand Design: The Earth From Above, by Georg Gerster. New York: Two Continents Publishing Group, 312 pp. \$50. London: Paddington Press £25.

By David F. Salisbury

Georg Gerster always seeks the "eagle's-eye view" of earth.

From time immemorial people have been fascinated by the view from on high, the promontory, the lookout, in the earliest cave paintings, human figures peer down from the highest portions of limestone walls.

The advent of the airplane brought this sweeping, eagle's perspective within reach of everyone. But it awaited Swiss photo-journalist Gerster to capture the view consistently on film and transmute it into art.

"I was searching for an over-all view and found a new vision of the world," says Mr. Gerster. Since taking up aerial photography he has spent over 1,000 hours in the air above 59 countries. His photographs grace Swissair travel posters and he is a regular contributor to National Geographic magazine.

"A picture shot from above tends to crystallize into more than just a picture. It tends to be a manifesto, a treatise," says the tall, nondescriptly dressed photographer who, incidentally, has a doctorate in philology, a branch of linguistics.

By assembling 200 of his aerial photographs into a "Grand Design: The Earth From Above," Mr. Gerster has come up with his own manifesto on the interrelatedness of man and nature. From his aerial vantage point the patterns of mountains, rivers, valleys, and forests blend into the distinct tracings of human endeavor.

In the view from space — the blue-green sphere of earth hanging against the black backdrop of the cosmos — the trace of man is obliterated, its scale too small. But from a few hundred to a few thousand feet up, man's ant-like etching transforms the land. And the similarity of patterns ranging from the African village to the modern metropolis illustrates the commonality of the human spirit.

Each picture in "Grand Design" embodies a separate story. And much of Mr. Gerster's efforts involve discovering that story. He prefers to research a picture before taking to the air, he says, but is often "taken by surprise" when an unexpected vista materializes in the viewfinder of his camera.

"Once I was looking at a series of pictures I had taken in Ethiopia," Mr. Gerster recalls. Unexpectedly he came across the magnificent image of a church carved from solid rock. He did not recall having taken it. And when he returned to the area to search out the church, he could not find it.

Another time, while flying down the Niger river in Mali, the single-minded photographer snapped a picture of a gem-like African village. Print in hand, he returned to the area for a ground-level view.

"I did not expect that the natives, who had never seen an aerial photograph before, would be able to read it," recalls Mr. Gerster. But to his surprise the natives understood the photograph immediately. And he was guided to the village, named Labbézanga, without difficulty.

This is one proof Mr. Gerster feels, that people seem to carry in mind's eye an aerial view of their surroundings — even when they have never seen their home from that angle before.

This was also demonstrated by the experience of an American University professor. He was working with satellite images of the Sahel region in Africa during the recent drought. He visited the area and when he showed some of the satellite pictures to nomadic tribesmen there, they immediately began picking out landmarks, he later told me.

Perhaps this is why the pictures which Mr. Gerster has taken are so compelling: They snap into focus a perspective which everyone unconsciously understands.

The ability of our ancient ancestors to visualize patterns too large to be seen directly from the ground has found a concrete expression in a number of religious figures around the world. Gigantic earthen figures engraved on the plain of Nazca in Peru, aboriginal pebble designs in Australia, the White Horse of Uffington, England, and the Great Serpent Mound in Ohio, are some of the most notable examples.

These images, visible only from high above and probably constructed as messages or offerings to ancient gods, are inevitably of fascination to Mr. Gerster.

"Because a young child looks up to its father, people have always looked upward to find God," he says.

But by looking down he has had some interesting revelations.

A lifetime of flying over human settlements has convinced Mr. Gerster that there is a relationship between the shape of cities and the state of mind of the people who build them.



Village of Labbézanga on an island in the Niger, Mali

relationship between the shape of cities and the state of mind of the people who build them.

"Circular cities, which mirror the cosmos, are built during times of crisis," he says. He feels this is because the circle is an unconscious symbol for the unity of mankind. It represents peace and meditation, as in the mandala patterns of the Buddhists.

"The Roman ritual for founding a city involved driving a stake, tying one end of a rope to it and the other end to a plow, and cutting a circular furrow," says Mr. Gerster. The round Church of Basil was built in times of crisis.

And recently a conference was held in France on circular cities, he adds.

Although the images which Mr. Gerster has captured are as true to life as he can make them, still something of the man comes through. "I would spend my last cent and last minute to get a picture perfect," he says.

This dedication applied to the slowly but inexorably changing expressions of earth's face adds another dimension to our acquaintance with our home planet and ourselves.

David Salisbury is a Monitor science writer and west coast correspondent.

What the oil spill may do for tourism and fishing

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

New Bedford, Mass. Both fishing and tourist-industry spokesmen from New Bedford to Provincetown say that not all the consequences of the Argo Merchant oil spill will be negative — especially if prevailing winds and currents continue to carry the oil away from the Georges Bank fishing grounds.

"I have never heard so much of an outcry to save Cape Cod's beaches for tourism," says Michael Frueci, executive secretary of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce. "The spill has awakened government and private individuals to the needs of tourism and fishing."

Leah Smith, an economist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, already says it is "going to be at least 10 years before the fishing industry will stop feeling the effects of this disaster."

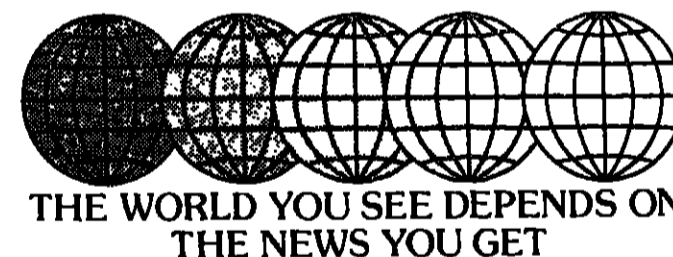
Another possible effect of the spill that could help New England fishermen is the prospect that quotas for foreign fishermen under the new U.S. 200-mile fishing limit may be reduced, conjectured one National Marine Fisheries Service spokesman who requested that his name be withheld.

In New Bedford, the spill has focused attention on the importance of fishing to the city's economy. Traditionally, the former whaling capital of the world has been second in the nation in the value of annual fish catch.

The total value of the New Bedford fleet's catch this year is expected to reach \$125 million, compared with about \$125 million in 1975. Many fishing-industry and tourism spokesmen disagree with figures released Dec. 22 by Gov. Michael S. Dukakis that estimated damage already caused by the spill amounts to \$160 million for the fishing industry.

"It's all a guess," Mr. Modesto said. "How can you put a figure on something you have never experienced before?"

Said John Lineham, who represents the National Marine Fisheries Service in New Bedford: "It's logical to assume there will be damage. The extent of the damage is the question. I don't think there is anyone on earth who knows what the implications of the spill will be."



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financial

Soviet dream: turning rubles into Western cash

By David R. Francis

Boston Soviet officials sometimes dream of making the ruble convertible into gold or "hard" currencies, that is, Western money. The move, as they see it, would reflect the economic power and world influence of their nation.

The ruble would join the United States dollar (or, they hope, even supersede the dollar) as a major means of international commerce.

Economic scene

Two weeks ago the Soviet bloc countries tried to take one step toward that dream. They liberalized their currency regulations by allowing the so-called "transferable ruble" to be used for trade settlements with the West.

The transferable ruble is really just a bookkeeping device used within Comecon, the Soviet bloc's economic alliance. Its purpose is to facilitate multilateral trade within this bloc, grouping most such trade has been conducted on a bilateral basis. The transferable ruble permits Comecon members to finance their trade imbalances with one another.

No groundswell

The transferable ruble, according to one expert, has not been too successful in promoting that goal. Even the East Europeans are not eager to hold the transferable rubles as reserves. (The transferable ruble is at par with the Soviet domestic ruble.)

Now the Moscow-based International Bank for Economic Cooperation, the bank for Comecon, has ruled that banks of non-IBEC member countries may use transferable rubles in payment for goods imported from any IBEC member countries.

Presumably, a Western trading partner selling goods to, say, Hungary, could accept payment in transferable rubles, which could then be used to buy goods in another Comecon country. (Members of Comecon are the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, and Mongolia. Their combined trade with the members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the grouping of Western industrial nations, amounts to some \$50 billion a year.)

It writes in a lengthy study of gold: "The psychological climate resulting from these developments would be one conducive to the introduction by the U.S.S.R. of a gold-backed ruble on the international monetary scene."

Mr. Brichant further speculates that a Soviet move in Angola through the Cuban armed forces might be part of a long-range plan to win de facto control over the disposition of South Africa's gold output and reserves through an agreement with a white or black South African regime. Since the Soviet Union is the only other major producer of new gold, Soviet officials would thereby be able to control the price of the rare metal more easily.

Such geopolitical theorizing is valuable. It alerts the West to dangerous possibilities. But the Soviet bloc already has some \$40 billion in debts to the West. Under those circumstances, and because of the system's difficulties, noted by Professor Holzman, a convertible ruble seems remote at present.

The IBEC move excites Andrew Brichant of NAE Research Associates, Inc., Encino, California. He sees it as a possible step toward the creation of a gold ruble, something he has been predicting for some years.

However, Franklin D. Holzman, a professor of economics at Tufts University, near Boston, and an associate of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, figures Mr. Brichant is "barking up the wrong tree."

"Convertible currencies are alien to their type of economy," he said. "They can't make their currency convertible. It would be like changing their economic system."

System rules it out

In other words, the Soviet system, with its irrational pricing, state trading, and tight planning system, does not permit a convertible currency. Westerners in general would not want to hold the ruble because they would not be able to use it to buy what they want freely in the Soviet Union or other Comecon countries. They would be at the mercy of Comecon officials. Nor could the Soviet bloc afford to permit free purchases when so many of its prices are artificially low. Anything of value would rapidly disappear to the West whenever a bargain was spotted.

Comecon officials are always making statements about making their currencies convertible. "They don't mean anything," maintains Professor Holzman. The expert on East-bloc currency affairs says that some Comecon monetary officials have admitted as much to him unofficially.

New glitter for gold?

However, Mr. Brichant envisages that a period of considerable international monetary instability in the West will revive interest in gold as a central element in a "reformed" monetary system.

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Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British W. German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	100	169.70	486.6	203.6	40.33	20.36
London	79.83	100	250.2	118.8	23.95	11.63
Frankfurt	2.3522	3.9967	100	41.48	9.54	6.5575
Paris	4.9603	8.4177	2.1061	2.9164	137.89	20.98
Amsterdam	2.4600	4.1747	1.0845	4.959	108.20	1.0056
Basel	35.0231	61.1311	15.2354	7.2622	14.6434	1.7406
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children

What to do with old Christmas cards

By Elsie Taylor Lee

No doubt households must return to "normal" at some point following Christmas — though I am always asking myself how we can prolong forever that special feeling of love and joy generated by this most wonderful of days.

One of our de-decorating tasks is to choose, from the greetings cards received, from friends and relatives, just one for our scrapbook.

Having two bona fide artists in our family complicates the task, for we greatly treasure their original cards. Then, too, we have a professional photographer friend whose ability to capture in a memo-

Parent and child

orable way the scenes he visits always places his card among the top contenders. Another friend visited Antarctica (Antarctic!) one year, which is how we acquired a Christmas card with a snapshot of penguins for our permanent collection.

Humor won last year with a Santa mobile whose mustache twirled off in one direction while his eye winked ludicrously in another and a fuzzy ball at the end of his cap bobbed at right angles to both.

As for those chatty personal news letters brimming from margin to margin with the accomplishments and adventures of far-off friends, they become almost irresistible if they contain an announcement of a wedding or a new baby. (We remember when the bride or groom was the new baby.) And the expressive cards children make sometimes get smuggled into the scrapbook even after we have firmly decided upon something else as that year's choice.

Some cards make it because we support their causes, like UNICEF cards or cards on recycled paper.

On the whole, however, the scrapbook shows a family preference for reverence in Christmas cards. Serious, religious subjects — a fine reproduction of a Raphael Madonna or a line drawing of the three kings bearing gifts — appear more often than any other kind.

And what about 1976? There are currently two top nominees. While we discuss their relative merits, we refer to them as the "gratitude" card and the "faith" card. For the very first time we may accept a tie and admit them both.

My sister-in-law painted the "gratitude" card to show the very place where she, this year, recovered her health after a long bout of illness. Celebrating as it does the restoration of vigor, good health, and joy, this card speaks eloquently of the true meaning of Christmas. I think we will love looking at it year after year.

The "faith" card came from my sister in Boston; she evidently purchased it through her Unitarian church. I believe this would be only the second card ever to make it into our permanent collection on the basis of its printed message, rather than its illustration. The message, which comes from Luke, is: "And now let us believe in the new year that is given us — new, untouched, full of things that have never been."

As I pack away the outward signs of Christmas, garner fresh inspiration as I think of my family and of yours in the year to come.



Bringing in the New Year

Test your knowledge from kitten to cat

The CAT is a popular animal. Each word defined contains the friend. Missing letters are indicated by dashes. Solve the puzzle. Use it for fun if you have a party.

- Throw loosely about — CAT —
- White European grape — CAT
- Mexican peninsula — CAT —
- Chief church in a diocese CAT —
- School holiday — CAT —
- Find — CAT —
- Easily injured — CAT —
- European coin — CAT
- Large waterfall CAT —
- Cougar, lynx CAT —
- Old name for China CAT —

Answers:

1. Scatter, 2. Mescal, 3. Yucatan, 4. Cathedral, 5. Vacation, 6. Locuste, 7. Delicate, 8. Du, 9. Calatrac, 10. Calamouni, 11. Calbay.

How well do you know cats?

Each of the eight questions below has only

one correct answer. Do not let the choices stump you!

- What kind of cat has no tail?
 - A. Manx.
 - B. Siamese.
 - C. Abyssinian.
- How long do most cats live?
 - A. Two years.
 - B. Nine years.
 - C. Fourteen years.
- How many whiskers does a cat usually have?
 - A. Ten.
 - B. Twenty-five to thirty.
 - C. Four to eight.
- How are a cat's whiskers useful to them?
 - A. To test the direction of the wind.
 - B. As sense organs.
 - C. Both of these answers.
- From which kinds of cat hair can you make yarn?
 - A. All cats.
 - B. Shorthair — Manx, Rex, Siamese, etc.
 - C. Longhair — Persian, Angora, Himalayan, etc.
- What is the average number of kittens a litter?
 - A. Four to five.
 - B. Nine to eleven.
 - C. Six to eight.
- "Let the cat out of the bag" means.
 - A. Let him go.
 - B. Curious people may sometimes do themselves in trouble.
 - C. To tell a secret.
- Why does a mother cat pick a dark, den place to give birth to her kittens?
 - A. To protect the kittens eyes from light and to keep the kittens safe from prowling enemies.
 - B. So the mother cat can hunt without her babies being found by man.
 - C. Both of these answers.

Answers:

1. A, 2. B, 3. C, 4. C, 5. B, 6. C, 7. B, 8. C, 9. A.

How to make candles with cartons, paraffin, a length of string — and great care

By Carol Britton
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Homemade candles make lovely gifts, and the process is so much fun.

For each candle you will need:
A quart-size milk carton (wax or plastic coated)

soft string
a package of paraffin
a double boiler
any old red or green candles you might have on hand.

Cut the container to the height you prefer. Melt the paraffin in a double boiler and drop in pieces of candle until the desired shade is reached.

Take a piece of string long enough for a wick with some extra inches to spare and dip it into the solution, or use the wicks that are left after melting the candles.

Punch a tiny hole in the bottom of the container, just large enough for the wick to pass through.

Tie a small knot at the bottom.

Pour a few drops of wax into the container where the string comes through and let it harden. This will prevent leakage when the rest of the wax is poured in.

Holding the wick in position, pour the warm (not hot) wax into the carton.

Secure the wick by wrapping the end around a pencil, pulling gently but firmly, resting the pencil on top of the carton.

Allow the wax to cool overnight.

Peel off the plastic coating.

Clip the knot at the bottom and cut the wick to proper length.

You can frost the candle with melted wax paraffin that has been allowed to cool sufficiently so that it can be whipped with a spoon until frothy and spread on the candle.

Should the paraffin start to become too hard to spread, place the pan back over the heat for a few minutes before continuing the process.

If the candle is pink or red, it will give off a warm glow through the frosting.

When melting paraffin, caution should be taken by using a double boiler or an old saucepan placed over hot water.

people

Capturing vanishing peoples

Intrepid artist paints tribal 'personifications'

By Diana Loecherer
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Linda Hoyle Gill looks as if she'd be more at home on the gas range than the open range of Kenya. The diminutive blonde wife of an engineer and mother of two children is also an artist with a rare taste for adventure and "an absolute compulsion" to paint the vanishing peoples of the earth.

Mrs. Gill observed wryly, "I've always had to fight what I looked like. I think that when people look at me they think, 'Isn't that sweet, she paints.' I have had trouble convincing people of the seriousness of my feelings."

The Smithsonian Institution was convinced, however, and mounted a one-woman exhibition of about 40 portraits of Kenyans — the largest number in oil from life ever undertaken by a single artist, she believes — at the Museum of Natural History here earlier this year. She has also widely exhibited her portraits of American and Mexican Indians and Eskimos.

Her paintings are realistic, empathetic studies of people she regards as the "personification of their tribe," and she sensitively captures not only the ethnic distinctiveness of her subject but the spark of individual personality.

Most recently returned from Kenya, where she painted the Masai, among other African tribal peoples, she describes herself as an artist-researcher, a kind of anthropologist in paint dedicated to the historical preservation of people.

Mrs. Gill, who was chairman of the women artists' meeting at the International Women's Year Conference last year in Mexico City, did not always find herself so committed to immortalizing the unknown. Although she had painted portraits with enthusiasm and financial reward all her life, about five years ago she became disillusioned with her work in California — portraits of university professors and the like — because she was failing to express herself fully or to live up to her potential.

"I think that in life you always have to keep stretching yourself, keep taking that one step further," she declared, and that one step further was into the wild, inspired by an article she happened to read about the Tasaday, an unspoiled, unaggressive tribe recently discovered in the Philippines. She was so

fascinated by them that she decided to devote her life to painting the people of similarly endangered cultures.

There were other reasons as well, her childhood travels as part of an Air Force family in the Philippines, China, and Japan, and her overall sense of values.

"I wanted somehow to get back to the basic individual or human being," she says, "and I felt that perhaps by going back and living with the most basic cultures in their simplest forms it might help me understand more about life. But it also held an extreme fascination for me just to see the simplicity, the innocent beauty that I felt was there."

"And then after doing it I knew it was true. I did see a magnificent, innocent beauty. Civilization is encroaching very fast, and I felt probably the way George Catlin did when he traveled down the Mississippi and painted the American Indians — that this will be gone very shortly."

Although Mrs. Gill is not ideologically opposed to progress that alleviates poverty and suffering, she clearly does romanticize man in his natural state — the Noble Savage — and deplores the erosion of culture, such as the giving way of traditional dress to Levi's and T-shirts, for example. And in some cases the very existence of a people is in jeopardy. She told the following tale, which took place while she was painting the Eskimo:

"I was literally stranded (by fog) on an island in the middle of the Bering Sea 40 miles from Siberia. It's called St. Lawrence Island. . . . After four days a plane was finally able to come in and take me off the island. In the meantime I got to know a marvelous little lady of about 72 who has these fantastic tattoos on her face, designs that were put there when she was a little girl. They're sewn into her skin, and they're just beautiful. She was a Siberian Eskimo, and when these particular women — I think there are only 10 or 12 left in the world — are gone there'll be no more. So I felt so honored that this woman would pose for me."

Mrs. Gill speaks softly, with the hushed, breathy intensity characteristic of a child and captivating to the listener. She is direct, articulate, and guileless. One can almost understand her uncanny ability to establish rapport with the most alien peoples. The intimacy with the Eskimo woman is not unusual,



Artist Gill with the Samburu in Kenya: capturing the "basic individual"

and she feels that it imbues her paintings with an "added dimension of these people" that is inaccessible to the photographer and the anthropologist.

Although Mrs. Gill sometimes travels with a guide, as she did in Kenya because she did not speak Swahili, she prefers to travel alone because her vulnerability enables her to reach the people more deeply.

"It is so much better if I go alone with my own innocence and their innocence together. I feel that they accept me much, much better."

"And also I always need help. I need to arrange for food, I need a place to stay. I need to have help from them, and when they help, that becomes a form of communication, an opening of themselves to me which is necessary for me to paint them. There is no way you can paint an individual who is openly hostile to you. He has to give something to you in order for you to record it on canvas. And I sometimes almost become that person when I paint."

I asked Mrs. Gill if she isn't ever afraid, but her attitude of basic trust seems to permeate even the most perilous situation.

"I'm too naïve to be scared," she replied. "Maybe it's because I'm more like a child, and I think that as an artist I approach life in a childlike way."

What about the sheer discomfort? The lack of facilities? Even the bugs? I pressed. Mrs. Gill smiled shyly and confessed only, "I'm kind of strange. People ask 'Don't the smells bother you, and the bugs?' But my eyes are always up here. So I'm smelling the dung from the huts, but I don't smell it. I'm thankful for this inability to see the bad in life when I go into these situations. . . . You only paint what you really can see. You only paint from inside yourself. If I become repulsed this will show in my work."

There is, however, one area in which this intrepid woman is not so venturesome. After a short pause she added thoughtfully, "I don't really care to eat too many strange things, though. That's a little bit difficult for me. The Masai eat blood that is whipped up in a gourd and chewed. I don't relish that."

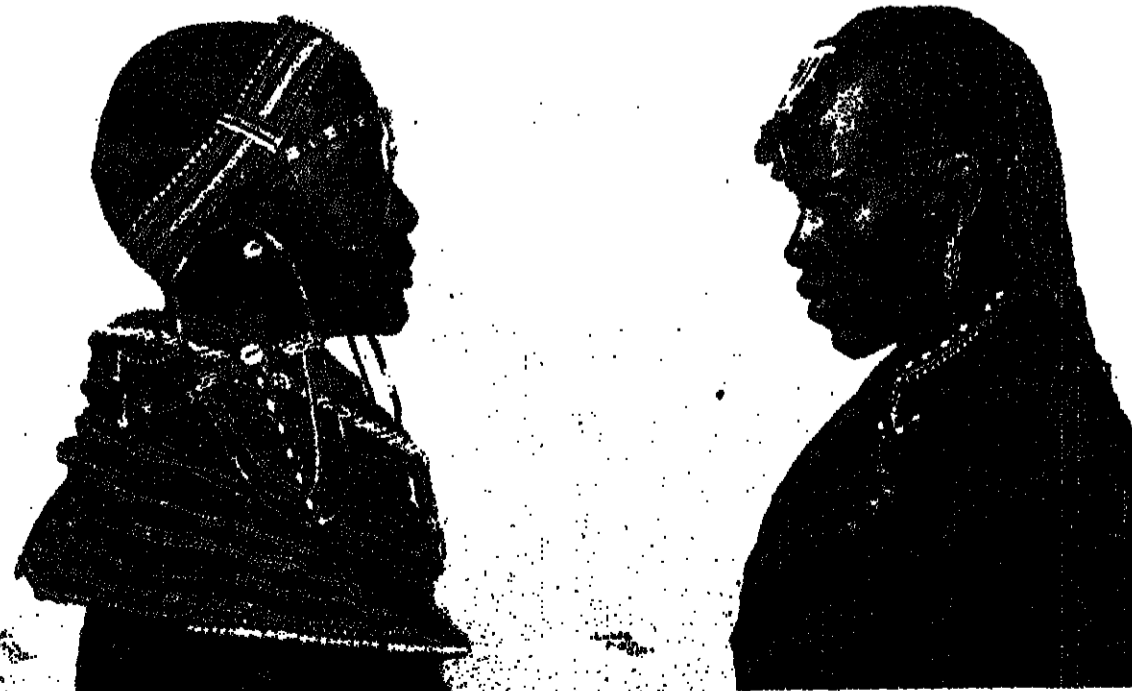
When Mrs. Gill travels alone, she finds her subject simply by going to the area, relying on her contacts, and "knocking on doors." In Kenya the process of getting acquainted was more complicated. She said:

"The guide and I would pitch our tents near a village. The village is usually composed of 10 to 30 people. They, of course, were very interested in who we were and what we were doing. In the morning the guide and I would go to the village, and he would talk to the chief asking him, 'What is the weather? How are your cattle?' In the meantime I would look around at the people. Because we were different and very few people came into these areas, everyone would come out of their huts to see us. Some had never seen a white person before. This way I got a chance to look at everybody in the village and decide which ones I wanted to paint."

"For about an hour or even two hours I'd sit on the ground and be quiet and smile a lot — let them touch my blond hair — just so they'd get used to me. Then I would tell my guide which ones I wanted to paint. The guide would talk to the chief and decide on the price I would pay for this privilege." (This "privilege" usually cost about \$10 an hour; apparently there is inflation even in the Kenyan bush.)

Mrs. Gill now is trying to finish her Alaskan paintings (she does not complete her portraits on location) and to find a permanent home for some 40 Kenyan portraits she would like to keep together as much as possible. She prefers to place her work, the earnings from which she uses to finance her expeditions, in ethnic or regional institutions.

For her next trip Mrs. Gill has set her sights on Mongolia, Iran, or the Philippines. She has tried several times to get permission to paint the peace-loving Tasaday, who originally quickened her interest in vanishing peoples. They will undoubtedly get along just fine.



Mrs. Gill's portraits of a Samburu girl (left) and warrior in Kenya

food/fashion

England's own cheeses

Eat them where they make them

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Streatly-on-Thames
There is a picturesque little village on the winding River Thames that stands out in my memory for the lessons I learned there about cheese — English farmhouse cheese in particular.

Streatly-on-Thames, 10 miles upstream from Reading, isn't a cheese-making center. But, a stone's throw from where workaday barges and stately swans parade side by side, there is a cheese store reputed to be the equal of any in these isles.

It's called Wells Stores and there, surrounded by 150 varieties of cheese from all over the world, proprietor Patrick Rance talked about Cheddar, Cheshire, and Lancashire, "among the best hard and semi-hard cheeses you will find anywhere," and some notable blues — blue Cheshire and blue Vinny.

Self-deprecation is something of an English custom, it seems, and nowhere is this more prevalent (and "misrepresentative," insists Major Rance) than with cheese. "Mousetrap," the English often term their local cheeses. "If that's so," counters the former Army officer who has traveled the world in search of good cheese, "then happy mouse."

Cheddars worldwide

Today there are New York Cheddars, Vermont Cheddars, New Zealand Cheddars, you name them. Indeed the whole world now makes Cheddar cheese, but its original home is in the West Country, along the base of the Cheddar Hills in Somerset County.

In Elizabethan days, Camden wrote of Cheddar's "excellent, prodigious cheeses . . . some of which require more than a man's strength to put on the table." And Lord Poulet wrote that "Cheddar cheeses are grown, of late, to be of such great esteem at the court that they are bespoken before they are made."

Such cheeses still are being made on farms in the region. Farmhouse cheeses, as they are called, differ from factory cheeses in that they are made on individual farms from home-produced milk or the milk of farms in the immediate vicinity. While farmhouse techniques have been brought up to date, the individual cheesemaker regards his own cheese as unique, for his own methods frequently have been passed down from generation to generation over many centuries. Some 35 farms in the area still make Cheddar.

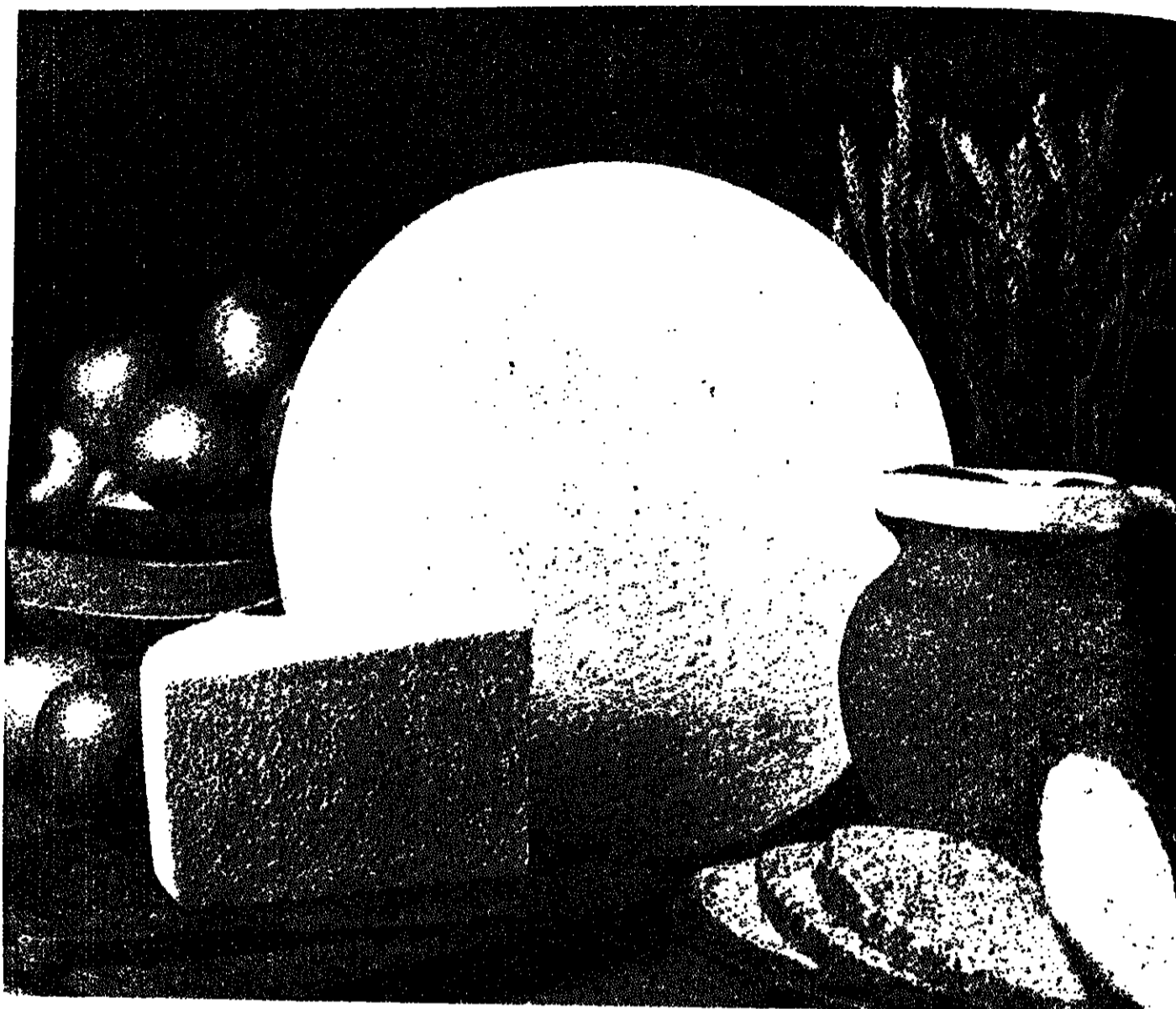
Cheddars, then, will vary from farm to farm and season to season. But a good one will always be "sweet, sharp, moist, and hard" to quote Major Rance. Also, it should not crumble when cut.

A long history

Cheshire cheese has a long history. Back when the Romans were building the walls of Chester, this silky-textured, slightly salty cheese was being made on local farms. Before World War II, there were more than 2,000 farms producing the cheese, whose special flavor is said to come from the high salt content of the Cheshire soil. Today, according to the Farmhouse English Cheese Association, there are only 34 such farms in Cheshire, North Shropshire, and parts of Flintshire.

Cheshire is basically a white cheese, though sometimes it is given an orange to red hue by the addition of a natural coloring, such as carrot juice. In contrast to Cheddar, Cheshire cheese does crumble.

But, moist farm cheeses are specially selected for bluing Cheshire blues, according to Major Rance, are distinct from all others — a rich creamy, almost smokey taste which French gastronomes, Maurice des Ombieux, referred to as "a cheese for hermes."



Farmhouse English Cheshire: a tradition as old as Roman Britain

Of all the well-known English cheeses, Lancashire is the only one that has not been successfully duplicated outside of England. Nor can mass production methods capture the unique flavor of a farmhouse Lancashire. So big creameries produce what they term New Lancashire — similar only in appearance.

Moist, crumbly, and white "with a touch of iron" in its flavor, Lancashire is one of the best of all cooking cheeses. Today the few remaining farms that make this cheese (a total of 140 wheels a week) lie between Preston and the road from Wensleydale that crosses the Pennines into the trough of Bowland.

A strong flavor

Lancashire is made by mixing curds collected over two days. This allows acids to build up in the stored curds, which accounts for the white appearance and strong flavor.

Dorset County, a major producer of Cheddars, also has a unique offering of its own — blue vinny. It has always been a farmhouse cheese, and at one time the vinny mold was introduced by dragging a moldy leather harness through the milk in the vat.

Now more modern methods of introducing the mold have been developed. Vinny is harder, greener, and more yellow than stilton. And, says Major Rance, "it tastes like no other cheese and has never been counterfeited successfully elsewhere."

There is only one way to learn about cheese, says the proprietor of Wells Stores, and that is to "eat it — preferably in the area of origin." In England, this type of education can be gained by traveling through some of the most attractive rural scenery you will find anywhere.

Ask for the whereabouts of farms producing cheese at local villages. The village innkeeper will know. The Farmhouse English Cheese Association (16 Bolton Street, London, W1Y 8HX) also can steer you in the right direction. Otherwise, to make sure you are buying a good farm-produced cheese, go into a reputable cheese store and look for the Farmhouse English Cheese label.



Pressing cheddar curds into mold

Italian silks: what the designers like

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Villa d'Este, Italy
Hubert de Givenchy likes a print of densely packed flowers for next spring. Gerard Pipart of Nini Ricci, a lean puckish man of deceptive nonchalance, likes his flowers one at a time, spaced wittily at dead center of an ivory windowpane plaid.

The top Paris couturiers (nine of them in all) were shopping the other day for fabrics in the glamorous old hotel Villa d'Este here on the shores of Lake Como and what they liked and chose was of more than passing interest to the fashion world there gathered.

It's a brilliant idea, now in its fourth season: to gather all the great new silks of Italy together under one hotel roof, give each fabric designer a room for showing, invite couturiers and top ready-to-wear manufacturers as well,

plus a sprinkling of the world's press — all for three days full of viewing, buying, writing, with a few lake jaunts or dinner parties thrown in.

(The silk world is as inbred — or more so — as any other, for most of the great silk families live and produce around Lake Como and the daughter of one may indeed marry the rising star of another. So parties are held, too, in the private villas up and down the hillsides.)

Prints are what most people seek out in Italy's silk world but the greater news, it feels to this writer, is the comeback of intricate wovens. Taroni follows up his enormous success with taffeta — both evening-dress weight and rainproof versions — by weaving Scottish plaid patterns in extraordinary color mixes like pink and cerise with a yellow streak.

But even newswear is his comeback of cloqué, best with a Paisley motif, woven jacquard-style right in. Paisley is in fact everybody's favorite motif for 1977. If you're on the stiff-fabrics wavelength as is, for instance, the alert

editor of French Vogue, then you'll find rom's jacquard organdy the exciting come-back of 1977 — perfect summer alternative to tater's taffeta.

But the star fabric, the breed-and-cavort black, and chestnut is important, too, in all the best prints came on it.

Red is next year's winner. It's backstage for all the most brilliant prints.

The great 1977 neutrals are rich cream, black, and chestnut is important, too, in all the best prints came on it.

Peru is inspiration and source for all the best 1977 wools also shown at the newly expanded fair: pure baby llama for natural sheeny coating, crisp self-plaid chestnut, and paces for lightweight suits or dresses. A closely cream honeycomb jersey by Agnès comes from handknitting designs by cowtrywomen in the Piedmont Alps where the factory is located and should look superb in pack coats or in abundant shawls.

travel

The Philippines

One way to peel a banana, a hundred ways to eat them

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Iriga City, Philippines

At a small fishing village on the shores of Lake Buli near here, I recently ate deep-fried bananas. They were served piping hot — on a banana leaf.

This was, I learned, just another example of the make-use-of-everything approach the hard-working rural Filipino adopts toward the fruits that grow so abundantly in this fertile land.

We had cruised the waters of the lake, watching fishermen scoop up the minuscule mulipito fish (served like so many grains of steaming rice on local dinner plates) and then "put in" at the village.

There in the lake-shore marketplace where crowded vendors sell everything from sweet potatoes to mangoes (mango juice pop-sicles) to live bantam cockerels, I came across the "Southern-fried" banana concession. A woman, with a teen-age daughter to help, was frying enormous slices of banana in a large pot suspended over an open fire. The banana leaf surprised me; the product did not. It was as delectably sweet as it was fragrant.

Bananas 'everywhere'

To even the most casual observer, it would seem that no Filipino could run out of bananas. They grow everywhere. Not so obvious is the fact that this island nation boasts more than 30 varieties, ranging from the tiny "little fingers" to some that grow as long and thick as a man's arm. Most have yellow skins but many have pink to reddish skins when ripe. Others remain naturally green even when fully ripe. All are sweet but the larger bananas are suitable only for cooking.

Fresh bananas, baked bananas, fried bananas, dried bananas, creamed bananas. You name it, you can eat it here — even banana chips, thin banana slices fried crispy like American potato chips.

In the countryside, bananas are always grown close to the kitchen. This with good reason. Besides not having to go too far to pick a meal for her family, the housewife can readily reach out to grab a leaf for any of several uses. She can grill fish wrapped in banana leaves and she long ago found that various food items — notably the local white goat cheese — stores well when wrapped in them. When

pressing clothes she might place the hot iron on a banana leaf. This extracts a light coating of wax from the leaf which helps the iron glide smoothly over the garment. And, as I discovered in the fishing village, the banana leaf is the Filipino housewife's answer to the Western disposable paper plates.

But bananas, prevalent as they are, aren't the only fruit one can enjoy here.

Fruit to start day

At my hotel in Manila, waiters quickly learned that I preferred to start the day with diced mango, sliced papaya, or a chunk of pineapple. Once, in a fit of unnecessary indulgence, I had all three together.

The Filipino pineapple is super sweet and a real taste treat. It surprised me, therefore, to learn that pineapples were grown for their fiber here long before they were ever grown to eat. That fiber is still used. It is processed into pua — a silklike cloth used to make elegant women's clothing and barong-tagalog (dress shirt) for men. It is also made into beautiful table cloths.

Of them all, the coconut is the most important fruit of these islands. The Philippines, in fact, produces 40 percent of the world's supply of coconut oil. It also exports large quantities of copra (the white flesh of the coconut). But the Filipino himself prefers the coconut while it is still immature.

At that stage, the flesh has no grain at all and can be readily scooped out with a spoon. A popular dish is ice cream served up in a half coconut so that the soft, inner flesh and the sweet ice cream can be eaten together.

They don't use the expression "Pinino as buka pie" here, but they might well do so. Certainly the buka (a pie filled with immature coconut flesh) is as popular as apple pie is in the U.S. or England. When cooked, the coconut's flesh is remarkably apple-like in appearance but is slightly firmer. A slice of buka pie bought at a roadside stand on a jaunt through the Manila countryside remains a pleasant taste treat in my memory.

Finally, the ever-frugal Filipinos make charcoal from the coconut shells. Village charcoal manufacturers are everywhere. Charcoal fueled cars in wartime Manila and even today fires steam locomotives in more remote areas. Almost certainly, I was told, the fire used to cook my piece of fried banana was fueled with coconut charcoal.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Fruit sells fast in the Philippines

Keep your eyes on the ground when touring Kimberley diamond mine

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

People browsing around Cartier's at the Waldorf Astoria in New York will see nestled among the store's fabulous jewelry display a tiny model of the MS Kungsholm with a diamond ring on her bow.

This is the way Flagship Cruise Lines is calling attention to the Kungsholm's 78-day "Around Africa Cruise" which features, among other places, a visit to the De Beers diamond mines in Kimberley, South Africa. The cruise is scheduled to leave New York Jan. 22.

A visit to the De Beers mines is a fascinating experience, as I can testify, having spent the better part of a day observing

the Kimberley operation, visiting the open-mine museum and the "Big Hole," site of a onetime mining operation, said to be the greatest man-made hole in the world.

Anyone walking in the area will do well to keep his eyes focused on the ground. This is diamond territory, and it is just barely possible one might kick a 30-carat diamond out of the dust. It couldn't be kept, of course, but the De Beers Consolidated Mines will pay the finder a percentage of its appraised value.

Workers rewarded

De Beers rewards its workers who turn in diamonds they find while shoveling the "blue ground" (diamondiferous ground) into the carts. The year I was there, a worker picked up a 294-carat stone and was paid \$2,519, or close to \$3,070.

The four mines that comprise De Beers process about 18,000 tons of this blue ground daily. From this about 2½ pounds of diamonds are collected. In the past half century more than 21-million tons of ground have been brought to the surface and about three tons of diamonds have been recovered.

Ground excavated

Strict security precautions are taken at the mine with Alsations (German shepherd dogs) trained to protect certain areas during the night. In addition, closed-circuit television is used. In the "recovery" room, where the diamonds are separated from the dross, overhead cameras are pointed directly at each machine and its operator.

Of course at some point the diamonds will be mined out. But

this does not mean Kimberley will become a ghost town as there are deposits of other valuable minerals in the region.

It was at the "Big Hole" where diamonds were first discovered on July 16, 1871. Up until that hole was worked out in 1914, 25-million tons of ground were excavated, from which three tons of diamonds were taken. This amounts to 14,504,585-½ carats.

De Beers's open-mine museum displays many of the things used in the early days of Kimberley. There is a small locomotive, an electric street car, crude machinery, a prefabricated house made in England in 1877 and brought to Kimberley by boat and ox team. One can also see Cecil Rhodes's private railroad car, made by the Pullman Company of Chicago. It has a combination bathtub and shower, dining room, sleeping quarters, and kitchen.

In one small room of the museum, replicas of some of the more famous stones are shown. The biggest diamond ever found was the Cullinan — 3,024 carats. It was discovered at the Premier mine in the Transvaal in 1905. On King Edward VII's 68th birthday it was presented to him. Two of the largest gems cut from the Cullinan stone are in the British Sceptre and the state crown on display in the Tower of London.

Other sights the Kungsholm's passengers will enjoy on the ship's "Around Africa Cruise" include an octagonal church and the Duggan-Cronin Bantu Gallery where is housed the life-work of this man who was a student and lover of the Bantu peoples.

Duggan-Cronin was an expert photographer and made many photographs of tribesmen and women, homes, and ways of life of the Bantu — Zulus, Pondos, Basutos, and Ovambos. In the museum are displayed the handicrafts of the tribes, ranging from crude weapons to intricate bead work.

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arts

Underwater with the stars of 'The Deep'

By David Sterritt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Southampton, Bermuda

Robert Shaw lowers his face mask, checks his air supply, and flashes a high sign to Jacqueline Bisset. She chomps down on her own mouthpiece and returns the A-OK signal.

Then it's over the side, two cheery splashes, and a careful trip to "The Deep" — which can be found near the bottom of what may be the world's largest swimming pool, a million-gallon excavation, dug, flooded, and populated by Columbia Pictures beneath the balmy skies of Bermuda.

As director Peter Yates likes to point out, "The Deep" is not merely the biggest and most complicated underwater adventure ever filmed. It's the only one of its kind — considering that three major stars and an acclaimed director are plunging in person to the bottom of the sea, rather than relying on stuntmen and underwater experts. And nobody seems more surprised about it all than director Yates and stars Shaw and Bisset themselves.

Follow-up to 'Jaws'

"The Deep," as if you didn't know, is Peter Benchley's follow-up to "Jaws." Published in the United States last May, the novel climbed to the top of the bestseller charts and stayed there. Publishers in some 39 other countries have also jumped on the "Deep" bandwagon. This despite some critics' detection of something rather — well, silly about the predictable but undeniably commercial story of a honey-mooning couple and an old salt deftly saving Bermuda from drugs and political fanatics, and discovering a cache of ancient treasure in the process.

As surely as big fish eat little fish, such stuff has got to be filmed. Hollywood rose swiftly to the challenge, in the person of Peter Guber. Something of a boy wonder in movie circles, the 35-ish Guber has already logged seven years as a production executive and executive vice-president in charge of worldwide production for Columbia. "The Deep" is his first project as head of Peter Guber's Filmworks, which is shooting the picture in collaboration with Columbia.

Mr. Guber cheerfully recalls the period when he signed on as producer and chief boncho of "The Deep." Most of his friends and colleagues thought he was crazy. For a while even he thought he was crazy. "The problems seemed insurmountable," he grins. But — as mountaineers are supposed to say when dreaming of Everest — "it was there." And so the expedition was mounted.

It was assumed that the lengthy and crucial underwater sequences would be filmed with doubles and divers, rather than real movie stars. Nobody knew whether the public would accept such a substitution for one-third of the movie's running time.

Things began to look different, though, when Nick Nolte — star of TV's "Rich Man, Poor Man" — offered to give diving a whirl. He donned a tank and airhose, lapped into the water and before long was swimming like a porpoise.

A gleam showed in Guber's eye, but Miss Bisset looked on skeptically. "She didn't even like water!" the producer recalls. Never known to turn down a challenge, however — at least a reasonable one — Jackie soon took the plunge.

Zooming to the surface

Her diving skills developed swiftly and dramatically. An underwater cinematographer has a thing of awe in his voice as he describes filming Jackie in a dangerous and difficult spot where she zooms toward the surface with no air supply, her face mask full of water and lake blood. "She just kept going, farther and farther," recalls the cameraman, "and I finally realized she would keep going until I took the camera off her, no matter what. She was that wrapped up in the scene!"

Result: two stars fully at home in the water, and perfectly willing to perform watery heroics as well as dry-land scenes. At this point, Guber chucklingly recalls, Robert Shaw felt he should either follow suit or go home.

Nobody was sure that a middle-aged actor could handle the strenuous underwater gyras-



Photos by David Doubilet

Monitor man-in-the-deep plunges into million-gallon Bermuda pool

tions of the old-barnacle character named Romer Treece, but Shaw decided it was his turn for a dip. Things went swimmingly, and Guber and Yates found themselves with a trio of aqualunged stars.

Now came the detail of finding a camera to film these eager actors. Only one Hollywood-style Panavision camera had ever been fitted with underwater housing, and it weighed a whopping 300 pounds or more. Guber to the rescue: His team designed three waterproof Panavision beauties at 75 pounds each, which translates into a piddling eight ounces below the surface.

Guber tossed them into the sea just a couple of days before shooting was scheduled to begin; if they had sprung a leak the whole \$8 million project would have sunk like a stone. Happily, the works remained dry, and "The Deep" was afloat.

I visited "The Deep" in Bermuda, some two months after shooting had begun in the British Virgin Islands. Before I could explain that film critics don't do this sort of thing, production executive Peter Lake had slapped a tank on my back, a regulator in my mouth, and a mask on my face and taken me for a guided tour of "the world's largest underwater set" — the strangest and most astonishing movie location I've ever seen.

Huge scaffolding of pipe and plank ranges through the excavation, which measures 30 feet from top to bottom and more than 120 feet across. The scaffolds support platforms for crew members, and provide the basis for various sets — here an underwater cave, there the den of a dangerous sea creature, down below part of a wrecked ship stuffed with realistic artificial shells. All these places will play roles in the finished film.

As I paddled about, an army of movie personnel moved around me in all three dimensions, doing the same things that all movie personnel do, only underwater — and accompanied by bubbles and gurgles, rather than the usual small talk and joking. Director Yates wore a Desco (full-face mask) equipped with a small microphone. His instructions were monitored

by a topside colleague, who relayed them to the cast and crew via an underwater PA system. No problems were evident, although — as Miss Bisset had warned me — if you happen to be exhaling when the director speaks, your own bubbles utterly drown out his master's voice.

Back on the surface I settled down facing a large yellow sign ("Don't feed the morny eel"), dangled my feet in the clear seawater (200,000 gallons pumped in and out each day),

and chatted with some of the filmmakers about their unique project.

Some were amazed to be there at all: production designer Tony Masters (of "2001") is still getting over the recent experience of finding himself in 80 feet of Virgin Islands ocean water, after a couple of lessons in a swimming pool. But everyone seemed pleased with the way things were going.

The completed "Deep" will combine as filmed in various places and ways. Scenes were photographed on an actual wreck near the British Virgin Islands; this is the company's first trial by salt and current.

More detailed shooting has been done in a million-gallon pool at Bermuda, complete with nearly 1,000 fish of 20 species, not to mention the most carefully insulated electrical as you ever saw.

Trick photography

The climactic disaster scenes — explosion and the like — will be assembled with 70% of models and trick photography. And, forget the topside scenes, elaborately placed in their own right: Bermuda now sports a size-phony lighthouse, the exact replica of real one that would have been ideal if the film had been handled; elsewhere a tall tower now graces a 120-foot cliff. And the shipwreck scene, destined for as little as seconds on-screen, is costing some \$300,000 shoot.

It is a lot of time and money to spend on a picture that has rather light weight, as if the plot has been altered for the sake of a prize. If "The Deep" succeeds on screen, it will be a decided triumph for a new kind of "Peter principle" — director Peter Yates, producer Peter Guber, co-scripter Peter Benchley, production executive Peter Lake (whose job ranges from underwater photography to underwater floor-sweeping), and the rest of their merry crew. Plus Peter Lake's the Virgins, where the camera first is filming that murky wreck way down yonder.

Every step has been a challenge. Located at sea have had to combine three good — mares — underwater, on the surface, and in air — with accessibility to labs and other facilities. Skilled craftsmen have learned to do their jobs in a whole new environment. So supervisor Sally Jones even had to invent his own underwater note pad.

But incentives are high ("Jaws" is the film of all time) and Guber is eager, so other projects already flitting through his mind and onto the drawing board. Next summer, the price of a movie ticket, we can judge ourselves the first wide-screen epic shot and eaten in Davy Jones's locker.

'The Incredible Sarah'

By a staff correspondent

"The Incredible Sarah" is so old-fashioned it creaks. Yet it's not bad fun if you can still work up an appetite for a flamboyant "biopic" that

Film

spins legend upon myth until facts don't seem to matter any more.

The subject is Sarah Bernhardt, the larger-than-life stage star whose name conjures fabulous visions even for those born long after her reign ended. The places are Paris and (briefly) England, where her career alternately skyrocketed and fizzled. The star is Glenda Jackson, whose no-nonsense talent dominates every scene, apewing drama all over the place while providing a credible semi-factual portrait of a notoriously eccentric celebrity.

The director of "The Incredible Sarah" was the prolific Richard Fleischer, under whose guidance the movie comes off something like a corny stage piece, complete with broad portrayals

and hammy lines like "That, not an audience, that's a mob out there!" But this might be just what Reader's Digest and producer Helen V. Strauss had in mind when they put the project together. Audiences used to love this sort of thing, after all, and maybe enough of them still do to put Bernhardt's memory and vintage Hollywood schmalz back in style again.

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education

Five hundred years of English education

Ewelme School keeps pace with times

By Rosemary March
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Five hundred years ago a small boy trudged across the fields into the rural village of Ewelme, 50 miles west of London, to learn how to read and write at Britain's first school for children of the poor. It had been founded 20 years earlier by the great poet Chaucer's granddaughter, Alice Duchess of Suffolk. The boy's carpenter father came from Suffolk to help build the school, church, and almshouse complex. He probably called himself Winfield, after his east coast birthplace; the name has survived (minus the "e") down the centuries.

Today, "old man" Theodore Winfield, who lives in the 15th century almshouses next door to the mellow brick and timber school, can hear the same sound of boisterous shouts in the playground as 25 generations of villagers did before him.

Ewelme School's infant class is studying a space topic, and their ancient beamed room is festooned with models of planets and of the sun. A wall frieze shows the interior of a lunar space module.

The first of the Winfield ancestors was taught by a priest of Holy Orders, "a well-disposed man apt and able to teaching of Grammar" (as the Statutes of Ewelme quaintly state), bearing the title Master of Grammar. Now, Ewelme's Church of England School has a headmaster certainly well disposed, apt, and able to teach all primary subjects — George Cannon, a Londoner with a background in teaching servicemen's children in Singapore. His lively staff includes two young women, Veronica Stuster and Rachel Cowley, whose female presence would also have amazed old The's forefathers. Instead of being subjected to daily dosage of incantations, modern students are engrossed with end-of-class chapters of "Jonathan Livingston Seagull," at least when I visited the school.

The school's nastiest moment in recorded history came only this summer. Wielding under the burden of maintaining all their 291 primary schools, the county of Oxfordshire's deputy chief education officer threatened closure of all establishments with fewer than 75 children. Ewelme, with only 60 boys and girls, feared for

its life. Mr. Cannon was ready to make a deputation to the Minister of Education, but was soothed in time by the reassurance of the education committee locally that the unique old place would be regarded as a very special case.

"If King Henry VI saw fit to grant £200 (about \$400) toward the cost of building the Ewelme complex in 1440, which in those days was a great deal of money, I fail to see why a temporary financial crisis five centuries later should so easily scrap an important part of it," George Cannon reasoned. His fellow campaigners know, however, that the future is shadowed nonetheless by the possibility of closure. If so, it would be the functional end to one of the oldest — if not the oldest — schools in the world.

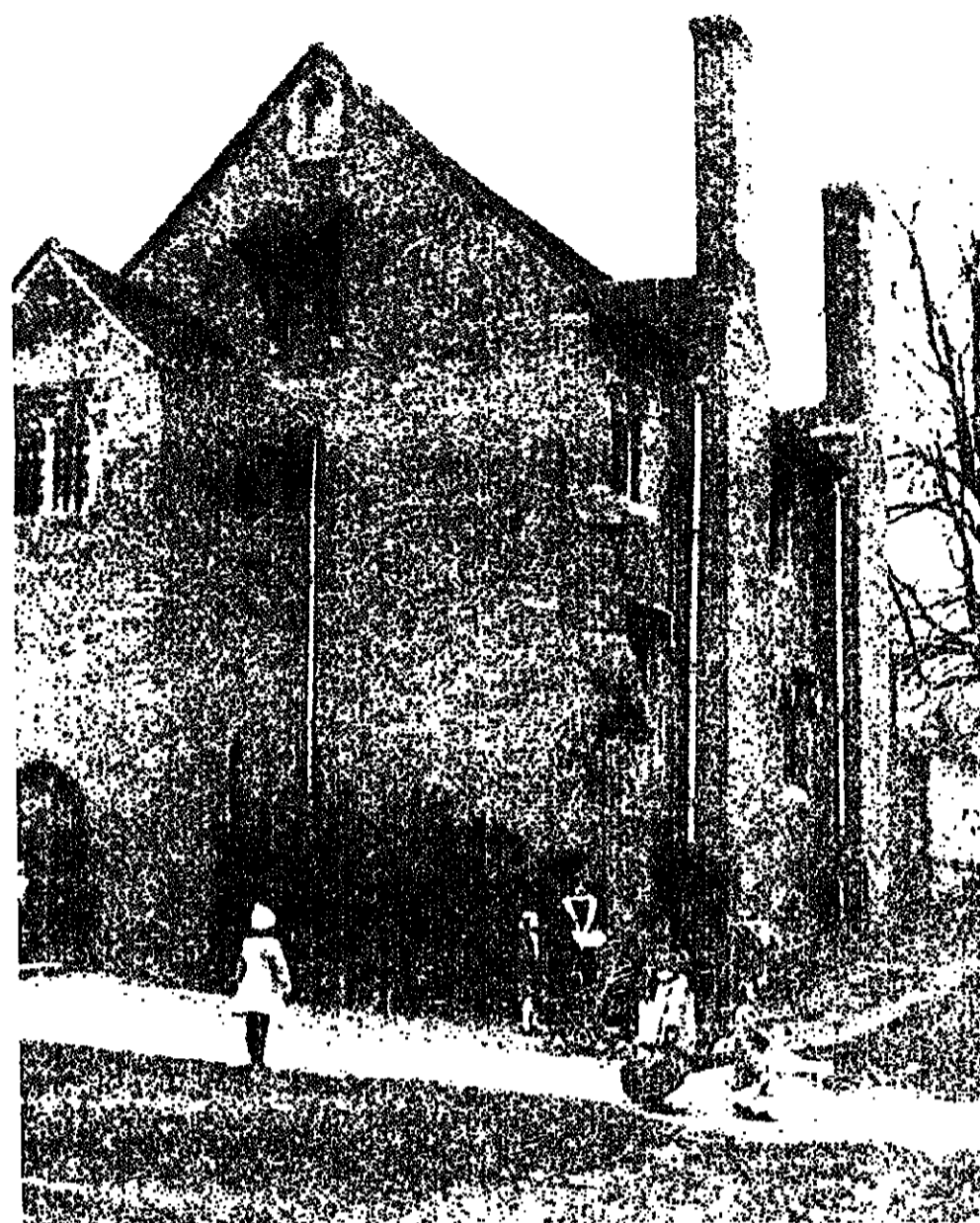
Despite its antiquity, Ewelme's actual classroom documentation unfortunately goes back only to 1856. The register for that year shows the village and its surrounding hamlets populated with agricultural families. Wagoners, shepherds, grocers, cow keepers and farm laborers fill the column headed "parent's occupation."

In 1857, one of Theodore's relatives, Henry Winfield, studied at school for four years and two months; then he left "to work in the fields," aged a mere eight years. Another old name, Munday or Mundy (Saxon in origin) crops up continually. Tabitha Munday left her wooden desk to help her mother at home 120 years ago; and baby Rose Munday (84), once married to a descendant of Tabitha's line is a neighbor of Theo, in the picturesque almshouses.

Rose Munday will tell you that in her day, there was relentless pressure on the children to master the three Rs, although the boys were allowed to do some woodwork and the girls to sew. The school inspectors' annual visit was dreaded far more than the casual appearance of Her Majesty's inspectors in the 1970s.

Parents were urged earnestly to make sure their offspring attended school on that particular day, and work hard beforehand to perfect their grammar and geography. Pressure plays no part in the current school scene. In a climate of relaxed "let's find out together-ness," students are encouraged, rather than forced, to stretch their young minds.

For the not-so-gifted, infants teacher Veronica Stuster has designed a "feeling bag" so that the five seven-year-olds develop greater vocabulary powers. Little hands dip into the bag and feel for example, a piece of fur. Their



Circa 1440

The Ewelme School, oldest in England, resisting all threats of closure.

owners are asked to say all the words they can think of to describe the sensation in their fingers.

The wooded and hilly surrounding countryside provides plenty of natural materials and the chance for the teacher to discuss other kinds of words with her 24-strong class. Beech nuts are "prickly, rough, knobbly"; flint stones "spiky, sharp, smooth"; and chalk from the lower grasslands "crusty, crumbly." And whatever else the eager learners dream up.

George Cannon and his small staff are

touchingly proud of their school, its academic achievement ("we have no nonreaders leaving the infant section") and the children's seemingly spontaneous sense of involvement with their sumptuous past. "They really love Ewelme," he says. "When they have to move on to secondary school, they take with them an outgoing and friendly nature. We never indoctrinate the historic stuff — 500 years of school work under this roof — yet they instinctively know the quality of the atmosphere here."

Moscow: what to do with baby while mother is at college

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Some mothers hide their children until inspection time is over . . . others rarely let their boys or girls out of the building in case officials at the door refuse to let them back in . . . some smuggle children in and out as best they can . . . some constantly appeal to authorities . . . and some are caught and expelled.

Scenes from a futuristic movie? 1984? A wartime occupation?

No — this is the state of affairs in too many student dormitories at Soviet universities, according to one group of Moscow students that wants conditions changed.

The problem is a basic shortage of dormitory rooms, in a society where normal housing is also limited and hard to find. Ministry of Higher Education rules forbid small children living with student parents in the rooms. But often there is nowhere for children to be placed outside, and either mother or father faces the prospect of giving up university studies altogether.

Grandparents, who might take the child in other societies, are often living in one or two rooms themselves. Many students are in universities away from their hometowns. Some kindergartens will take children at the age of three, Monday through Friday, but many mothers are reluctant to give up their children all day week.

There are also pre-kindergartens that board children six months old and up, but some students complain that hygienic conditions are unsatisfactory.

The group that wants student parents to be able to keep their children in dormitories recently wrote to the Writers' Union weekly publication, the Literary Gazette. It wanted to correct the impression given in a previous Gazette article that Moscow State University (the nation's largest and most prestigious) had a six-day-a-week nursery for students' children that worked well.

The group indicated that places are limited, and that most student parents live a tense and difficult life, always on the lookout for approaching inspectors.

Other sources familiar with Soviet university life confirmed that the situation is in fact very difficult. The Gazette calls for ministry officials to recognize the problem. Special areas in dormitories should be set aside for student families, it argues. And special houses should be built in student townships around

universities. Prospects for quick action do not appear great, however.

The case of one young student mother, apparently unmarried, was cited by the Gazette. She is in her fourth year of a six-year undergraduate course. She has been given permission for a room at a dormitory on condition she promises in writing that her young son will not be with her during the winter months.

"It is expensive in our town to rent a room," she writes, "and it is impossible to find one if you have a baby. . . . The administrator to whom I appealed for help advised me to give up my studies. But should I do that?"

The Ministry of Higher Education says there are no facilities for washing or drying diapers or for storing baby carriages in student dormitories, which usually have two or three communal kitchens on one floor and shared bathrooms.

The Literary Gazette replies that such facilities for babies don't exist in regular apartments, either, but people manage. Why shouldn't they manage in dormitories?

Student parents argue that the state should encourage more children, since the entire nation faces a sharp labor shortage in coming years because of falling birthrates.

Figures are hard to come by. Of 1,000 student families surveyed by a Moscow medical institute, about half had only husband or wife studying (and the other working). The other half were both students. (It is also forbidden for a nonstudent husband or wife to live in a dormitory, although some do.)

Half of the all-student couples had children. Fewer than 1 percent of the mothers had to give up studying when the baby was born. Other sources say that figure seems low, but there is no way to know the nationwide situation for certain.

The Soviet Union has 4.9 million university students, of which 2.6 million are full-time. Moscow has 635,000 students, of which 335,000 are full-time.

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Shaping space

Space is the riddle of the art world. Try telling a child that the "space" of art is not a place like outer space. Try defining the space that is not a gap. Try explaining the architect's exclamation "What a superb space!" Or the title of a new book called "The Spaces in Between." Suggest that the picture of Malaga, Spain, is based on street space and white space — the cutout and not the surroundings — and the concept may come slowly.

Yet the photographer has taken just such a picture. Egone does not convey the sense of Malaga through its structures. There is no stock shot of gaping tourists, quaint natives meandering or old men at some Old Worldly chow. This is a story told in space: the blank that shapes. What we unwittingly call emptiness, the bare and transparent center of the photograph is its essence. The hollow silhouette is so much the subject that the photographer has even traced its outline with a line sharp as steel.

No single figure is limned as graphically as his space. Both men standing toward the front are fuzzy figures, impressionistically rendered by darkroom manipulations. The jackets and the newspapers are equally blurred; the buildings are the barest smudge. We cannot discern what are probably vintage facades of masonry carved in baroque forms. The two women and man disappearing in the distant perspective are as insubstantially rendered as charcoal fixed by an artist's thumb.

But the space in the middle is connected and defined. Its black line edges the whiteness, starting at the table, along the profile of the men, up the sides of the building. As clear as a river transecting two cities, the space runs luminously through this view.

If the space says it all here, then, there is no question that it is a specific space. It is a non-American space. The streetscape, atmospherically around it, is Old World. The scale is pedestrian and narrow. The buildings that are the framework for the touring photographer and the armchair viewers are scarcely the scale or style of the New World. They order a different mode of life, sheltering the vendor; giving a sense of importance to the walkers who live in a place that has a personal and human scale.

Although Egone left Europe in 1939 to begin life afresh in the United States at the age of 40, he retained his sympathies for its enfolding, nurturing space. Italian-born, a teacher of the architecture of old winding Boston, a leader of field trips where photography students can learn to depict buildings and the world whose space they shape, he, like most artists, senses space as the primary quality of both the work on paper and the city underfoot.

Jane Holtz Kay



Courtesy of the photographer

'Malaga Street Scene' 1975: Photograph by Egon Egone

Holiday at home

Not getting to my favourite spot abroad this year I was feeling pretty sorry for myself. When I saw that I was going to stay put this summer I decided to make it a holiday in situ. (That's what the rug-cleaning people say when they mean they'll do the job at your house.) I even had the fool I would have had at St. Jean until I found it unwise to have even the best cream in the world three times a day.

The things I like most about going away: the luxury of getting up when I like; lying down when I like; eating what and when I like; reading when I wish and sitting in the shade instead of the boiling hot sun. On the other hand the theatre, concerts, exhibitions and my friends can only be seen here. So you

see how simple it is to have it both ways. It may not be cheaper but it is more fun, less trouble, and you can stay as long as you like.

All my beloved books are within reach or footstep; my sewing machine is within grasp in the other direction. I can play at dressmaking without lugging my entire dress-making equipment abroad with me just in case I might have a minute to do something with it. My knitting is right THERE, staring at me. Once I'd made up my mind that I was on holiday I stared right back at it. The crocheting is beside my chair for the time I listen to the news or a concert. Oh, you know it's an awful bore to drag it to France for only a month. And the thing is almost finished now and getting a bit unwieldy. I should

be grateful it is only a tea cloth and not a cover like my mother made and which covers the wall behind me. I've caught up my writing. Things forgotten I dug up and hauled down and either tore up or rewrote and sent them travelling for a change.

No happy little beaver building his little clubhouse could have kept up with or been happier in his work. It is my holiday, a perfect holiday. Mais, parfait!

When my theatrical agent rang last night just did stop myself from saying, "Oh, I couldn't possibly! I'm on holiday."

No use taking a thing too far, you know.

Bessie L.

Now I really need a vacation

"Somehow I don't really associate you with holidays," a friend of mine remarked last summer, when I told him I was about to go on one.

I wasn't quite sure then — and I'm still not — whether to take what he said as a compliment or an insult. Either he meant that he felt I was so incredibly industrious, so fantastically hard-working, so entirely preoccupied with downright labor, that holidays were out of the question; or . . . he meant that as far as he could see I was permanently on holiday, so why take one? On consideration it was perhaps an insult either way. Or a compliment. Depending on how you look at it.

Whatever the case, a holiday is what I look — and it was a revelation.

I wonder if I am alone in wishing that I was a cat with nine lives, or one of those ancient mythical beings who have enough arms to do all they want to do all at the same time? Just imagine being able to write, paint, garden, weave, pot, act, learn to play the glockenspiel, rear a family, rebuild the house, attend classes on car maintenance and read all the books waiting on the shelf for those fabled "long winter evenings" — simultaneously. The problem is that minor considerations such as earning a living and washing the dishes do tend to interfere to some degree. Early retirement (and the purchase of a dishwasher) is the only answer. About the age of 21 is to be recommended.

Actually I know that I am not alone in my desire for octopodous multiplicity. The father of a friend of mine has followed with unbounded enthusiasm so many pursuits that I'm not sure even he could recall them all. To my casual knowledge they include guitar-playing, painting-in-olils, trouser-making, pottery, tomato-growing, swimming, farming, horse-riding, typing, and I'm sure he could double the list. He also goes on holidays. I don't know how he finds the time.

My own holiday lasted only six days. It was in the North of Scotland, and most of it was spent sitting down. It was largely in one house, and had a strict daily schedule, starting at 9:30 a.m., and ending at 5:30 p.m. Short meals and snacks broke up the day regularly. These frivolous intervals became even briefer as the pressure mounted toward the end of the week.

Like George Eliot's Silas Marner I became, in this quick spell, so absorbed and engrossed in what I was doing, that the rest of the world might not have existed. To a "multiple-man" even six days in a direct pursuit, bringing undivided attention to bear on a single aim, is an astonishing experience. Some people doubtless receive the same kind of revitalization, the same clarification, from sunbathing or touring the Greek Islands in a pleasure boat. Personally I can think of no better way of spending a holiday than by doing a Silas Marner: by weaving.

I can see that it would be easy to slot this holiday of mine into some compartment: "Oh, he's a nut for going on courses." Or, "Here's another convert to the craze for country crafts." In self-defense, therefore, I feel I should say that I haven't got a great deal of ardor for either one.

My wife is the one round here who is keen on courses. Indeed by contrast I have come

to feel that there is something rather odd about my not wanting to go on courses about this and that, or even to evening classes on the other. Is it some kind of resistance to learning? It could be, I suppose. But I reason that, with so many interests already, to arouse any more would be madness.

This particular course was discovered in an educational weekly by my course-alerted spouse, and I think I am accurate when I record that on asking me if I'd like to attend it with her, her face expressed an extreme-unexpectation in response to my unpremeditated affirmative. Or to put it another way: she looked flabbergasted when I said yes.

And no sooner had I launched myself on the first day of the course with a keenness that amounted to an almost hyperbolic zeal, than my good course-oriented better-half did what I can only describe as a volte-face. She suddenly announced that I was "one of those terrible people on a course who are over-enthusiastic!" I must admit to having been slightly puzzled by this comment.

As for my being "country-crafty" — well, I can only list one or two of the country crafts I don't have any hankering after. I don't, for instance, possess a great fancy for making goat-cheese. Macramé and patchwork do little for me. Morris Dancing and Maypole Erecting leave me strangely unmoved. I can't say I want to spend hours restoring gips and governess carts to their former glory. The prospect of curing herrings, knitting cycling-socks or shoeing shire horses is scarcely one that pleases. Decorative wrought-iron-gate-making, snake-catching and charcoal-burning might well stir a more than passing interest, I admit, but . . .

So this holiday, spent discovering the intricacies of heddies and treadles and paddles, was an exception rather than a rule. I came back home after it, of course, filled with plans to build my own loom, an ambition that hasn't faded, and spend — yes, that's right — the long winter evenings weaving miles of superb cloth of highly original patterning and color. The house, not to mention the neighboring walls, will be curtained with it, the chairs upholstered with it, the beds blanketed with it. . . . The only thing is that there seems to have been a peculiar dearth of long evenings, winter or otherwise, ever since.

But the legacy of that marvelously concentrated six days is not much the sense of achievement symbolized by two rather raggy-edged lengths of material composed of more colors than Joseph's coat, or even the possibility of a flood of similar artifacts to come: what I brought back with me was a rejuvenated concept of order. The feeling, at least, that if I stick to it, all the woolly entanglements of my multiplicity, all the chaos and self-cancellations, all the too many things to be done and too few hours to do them in, can be threaded and pulled tight and interwoven with a patterning deliberation and patience . . . into a complete fabric.

There really is something to be said for living out a metaphor — even if it's only for six days — to discover that it is by no means a pointless cliché. And there's a great deal to be said for exhausting holidays.

Christopher Andreas

The Monitor's religious article

A happy new year?

There are all too many tired jokes about New Year resolutions and how they are broken practically before they are made. Yet, surely, behind every such resolution lies some human yearning to start again, to do a little better this year.

Christian Science speaks to all such yearnings. To every desire to be or to do better, to every longing to leave past mistakes or old unhappiness, Christian Science brings the assurance that it is possible both to begin again and to continue doing well. It shows us how to base our hopes and our resolutions in God, who never fails.

There is no time for cynicism in this Science, no place for hopelessness. Christian Science offers a totally new outlook — a view of the unlimited possibilities of good.

At the outset of his ministry, Christ Jesus offered the same viewpoint in the synagogue at Nazareth. He read to the people from the book of the prophet Isaiah: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord. . . . And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him. And he began to say unto them. This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears."

This is the "acceptable year of the Lord." Not just another year with the same old problems, some good times and some bad. But a year of a new outlook — full of hope and healing and joy.

How do we have such a year? By understanding what God is and what we are. Christian Science teaches that man is inseparable from the infinite good that is God; that God, being entirely good, is incapable of causing evil — and God is the only cause there is. The ills and miseries of the world have no divine authority for existing. Therefore, we can, indeed, do something about them.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "In divine Science, man is the true image of God. The divine nature was best expressed in Christ Jesus, who threw upon mortals the truer reflection of God and lifted their lives higher than their poor thought-models would allow, — thoughts which presented man as fallen, sick, sinning, and dying. The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea, — perfect God and perfect man, — as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Once we begin to accept the basis of "perfect God and perfect man," nothing is ever quite the same again. The Love that is God takes over — and makes over — our lives. We realize that we are not at the mercy of events, but that we are in God's keeping — utterly safe. And we can help to heal our world.

I know this because Christian Science changed my life. I was frightened and despairing and full of mistrust when a friend lent me the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health* by Mrs. Eddy. As I read, I got a glimpse of what Christian Science was all about. I realized that the Bible promises I had read over and over were true. Right then I saw that the love of God was not just a comforting phrase, not merely something that I could feel, but a power that would always act in my behalf. And I learned that no claims of environment or heredity could stop me from being and doing good. My whole

sense of good was heightened. I learned to trust the good I saw in myself and others when I realized that God was its source.

Bad memories from the past, doubts about the present, fear of the future, fade away as the "new heaven and new earth" of God's presence and power is seen to be our "now" heaven and our "now" earth. Mrs. Eddy tells us, "Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love."

Isn't this a basis for expecting a happy new year?

*Luke 4:18-21; *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 259; (Revelation 21:1; Science and Health, p. 61)

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

In a deeply satisfying way Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy provides a solid basis for rethinking basic assumptions. This book can help its readers understand God. It will help them look beneath the claims of material reality to the permanent truth of spiritual creation. This spiritualization of thought brings healing and a Christian purpose to living.

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OPINION AND...

Jamaica and Michael Manley's 'democratic socialism'

By James Nelson Goodsell

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley won a good deal more than an electoral landslide in parliamentary voting last month. He also acquired new international prominence as a spokesman for what he likes to call the "trade union of the poor" — the world's developing countries, one of which, of course, is his own Jamaica.

Mr. Manley's solution for the backwardness and poverty of countries like Jamaica is "democratic socialism." It is a concept, albeit sometimes vaguely expressed, that has wide appeal in the Caribbean and far beyond.

Politicians, newspapers, and other commentators around the Caribbean quickly hailed the Manley victory as "the wave of the future," to quote a Port of Spain, Trinidad, newspaper.

Just what is meant by democratic socialism differs in degree from island to island, from politician to politician, however, and even Mr. Manley admits that there is no precise definition. But his own concept springs from his as-

sociation in the immediate postwar years with the London School of Economics and particularly the late Harold Laski, the noted British socialist theoretician.

Part of his formation as a politician springs also from his association with labor unions on the island and with his father, the former Prime Minister Norman Manley who is known now as a "national hero" for his role in the struggle to win universal adult suffrage, internal self-government, and eventually independence from Britain.

Through these years, Michael Manley came to oppose capitalism as the economic solution for an independent Jamaica.

He does not reject capitalism outright, arguing, however, that there are two demands which must be placed on private enterprise: (1) that it be responsive to and subject to national needs and (2) that it "move toward a form of relationship in which workers share in the ownership, the profits, and the decision-making of such enterprises."

He has also complained that capitalism is "a morally bankrupt system" that creates "elitism, inequality, and social injustice."

Such talk worries many Jamaicans, the business community in particular. Mr. Manley rejects the oft-voiced fear, however, that his democratic socialism is a first step on the road to communism. Jamaican voters in giving Mr. Manley's People's National Party a lopsided victory appear to have gone along.

For Mr. Manley, the outcome of the voting, which gives the PNP a 48 to 12 margin in the House of Representatives, "should be seen as not merely a triumph for democratic socialism, but a total rejection by the people that Jamaica was going Communist."

Jamaica's growing association with Cuba was obviously one of the reasons for the fear expressed by many about communism. But Mr. Manley does not see the relationship as ideological. Rather it is a cooperative effort of developing nations to work together to achieve a more just economic order.

In 1972, he wrote in the magazine *Foreign Affairs*:

"... the fundamental problem of the world today is not so much a question of conflicting ideology as of the economic relationships between the developed economies of the Western World and the less developed economies of the Third World."

Such statements are well received in a third world and, with Mr. Manley's win in 1976, it is likely there will be a upsurge of interest in his philosophy and ideas.

He is the author of two books — "The Politics of Change: A Jamaican Testament" and "A Voice at the Workplace: Reflections on Colonialism and the Jamaican Worker." The former has gone through a number of editions and has been widely circulated not only in the Caribbean, but in Africa as well.

Mr. Goodsell is the Monitor's Los Angeles correspondent.

Remembrance of raspberries past

Melvin Maddocks

This is the time of year when the mouth waters with the memory of fresh fruit. Peaches. Cherries. Concord grapes. The very names are sweet agony on the deprived palate. Praise be for oranges, Anjou pears, bananas, McIntosh apples, and even those plastic grapes of winter. But can all the other fruits in the world make up for the absence of raspberries.

"If there were only one fruit in the world," James Beard wrote just the other blustery day, "I would want it to be raspberries." Amen.

In "Wild Strawberries," one of Ingmar Bergman's most appealing films, an old man remembers his youth by free-associating with his favorite berry. Just so does raspberry-loving winter man recall his summer self. Thus, as the first snows fall, the salivating imagination fantasizes fresh raspberries under the lightest sprinkling of powdered sugar. Even if raspberries tasted like sawdust pellets, they would justify their existence by visual effects. Is there a handsomer, deeper red in the world than the color of a ripe raspberry? Raspberry-lovers buy their dishes and tablecloths just to set off the little jewels.

A little milk can be added if you are a milk-lover, chiefly for the delicious things raspberry juice does to milk. But the best way to eat raspberries is with your fingers, putting the little darlings gently, gently on the

tongue, one at a time. Your true raspberry-lover may close his or her eyes to concentrate on the moment that follows, when flavor squeezes on taste buds.

What else were taste buds created for but raspberries?

There are people who like everything about raspberries except the seeds. These are the same people who like everything about peaches except the fuzz — they have no feeling for character. Seeds are part of raspberries like grain is part of fine wood, like nap is part of velvet. Those who prefer their raspberry jam seedless may not be wrong but they are suspect, like people with no dandelions on their lawns.

Absolutely no mention of the raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*) is made in American history until 1771 when one William Prince advertised three "Common Red" plants. A raspberry historian can only surmise that those who found them — including, it is known, the Indians — wanted to keep them secret. There are simply never enough raspberries to go around.

Fortunate (and forever tantalized) is the raspberry-lover who first came across his favorite fruit in a field

one July morning. Will he ever forget the least detail? The feeling of the sun on a bare back. The smell of meadow grass, with a hint of pine from a nearby woods. The luxurious feeling of being on vacation. And to this paradise there comes one perfect culminating touch. In the shrub at one's bare feet is this something rubbed among the green.

The memory is almost too much. If we can get a man to the moon, why can't we grow raspberries in December?

And speaking of space-travel, we raspberry-lovers are keeping an eye on all interplanetary reports. If a New World is discovered and the Cape Canaveral Sir Walter Raleighs bring back a communicative about *Rubus strigosus* growing wild and plentiful — truly plentiful — all year around, we'll think seriously about taking the next aeronautical Pinta or Santa Maria. A really red planet, as in raspberries, is one of the raspberry-lover's definitions of a better world. Platonic idealism about the perfect kingdom is all well and good, but why shouldn't the definition of Utopia also be as firm and tasty as a berry?

So, about this raspberry-smothered planet. . . . If any recruiters will throw in maple syrup — sap flowing 12 months of the year — listen, our bags (not to mention our baskets and buckets) are packed.

Will the Postlethwaites get a Christmas card in 1977?

By Gerald Priestland

I thought we had played our last Christmas card in 1975, but obstinately the game goes on. A quick check along the mantelpiece shows a muster of at least 50 for 1976 — about half of them from people we never sent to, and so will have to send to in 1977, thus incurring their return in 1978, and so on *ad infinitum*.

At six-and-a-half-pence postage each (and may I remind you that is one-and-threepence-halfpenny in the old, real money) Christmas cards certainly deserve to be dead. Don't I remember a time when they used to go for a penny each — a red penny stamp — and my parents used to sit up deep into the night going through lists of two or three hundred names and addresses? Yes, I do.

And we used to get two or three hundred back again, and send them all off to the children's hospital after Twelfth Night, for the children to cut up and paste into scrap books. Or so it was alleged; maybe they were "recycled."

Your modern Christmas card is seldom worth sticking into a scrap book. I suppose this is partly because, as the post goes up, the manufacturers try to keep costs down in order to sell them at all. Back in the 1930s there were some very opulent-looking cards about for quite modest prices; nobody would dream of sending a card without ribbon or tassels at the binding, for there would always be a couple of pages inside the picture cover. You almost felt they were little books.

My recollection is that pre-war Christmas

cards were rather more pagan than they are today. That may sound surprising, in view of the general assumption that religion has been on the downward slope over the past 50 years; but I think it is so. And the reason is, I think, that the pagans have been the first to drop out of the Christmas card game — the Christians the last to stay in. A lot of them now sent UNICEF or some other charity-raising cards, which is worthy if solemn.

The demise of the inside pages seems to have done away with those little rhymes one used to find in the cards — no great loss to literature, for they used to say something like:

Here's wishing you a joyous Yule
With lots of festive cheer,
And may good health and fortune rule
Throughout the coming year.

Or

I hope that Father Christmas brings
The gifts you're asking for,
Like lots of lovely toys and things
That boys and girls adore.

Rhymes which, without any claim whatever to your applause, I have just rattled out on my typewriter as they came into my head. It's a verse form that could very well have been carried on by pulling the lines out of a hat.

This year I estimate a 25 percent drop on

last year's card-crop, and if justice had been done our receipts would have been down to half-a-dozen. These would be in response to the half-dozen we sent to old friends overseas — the annual keep-in-touch signal, bearing a brief communique about the children ("Sally still unemployed; Richard now has Malaysian citizenship; Robin expelled from Harrow for forgery; Joan last heard of raising yaks in Bhutan for UNESCO").

More and more, we find that sort of friend is responding with a kind of printed circular which risks being tossed into the wastepaper basket along with the advertising blurbs. Infuriatingly, they tend to begin:

"It has been a vintage year for the Postlethwaites. Following Angus's knighthood and Flora's Nobel Prize, Roger's fellowship at All Souls came as no surprise but was gratifying none the less. . . ."

One reason we are slow to play the annual game is that, my wife being an artist and printmaker, we feel honor-bound to make our own cards if we are to send any at all — and this involves much late night sweat over the printing press. It wouldn't be so bad if everyone sent back handmade cards in return, but the 1976 crop contains only three — two of them by well-meaning children, and the third a 1975 design in a new color.

The largest category among the commercially made cards consists of what I call Yuletide Allusive — vaguely festive compositions of robins, fir-trees, holly and even sheep which allude to the holiday without mak-

ing any Christian commitments. (It may just be that the designers don't want to upset our Jewish and Muslim fellow-citizens, but I doubt that's the real explanation. I think they think that Christian imagery might embarrass customers. Which well it might, I fear.)

Almost all our unambiguously Christian cards are classical reproductions — *Mary and Child*, *Wise Men*, *Angels* and so forth, or one or two Breughel snow-scenes on the way of the next genre: what I call the Dickensian Christmas card. Here crinolined ladies and as the stage coach rolls by with postmen blowing and revellers waving turkeys out the window; or top-hatted carollers serenading the squire as the boar's head is pelted with snowballs. Not quite the thing to send to one's friends in the Third World, or, these days, even the First.

Finally there are the inscrutable oddities. This year someone has sent us a piece of old landish calligraphy that turns out to be a 2:11 in Welsh — a menacing sign of these revolutionary times. There is also, from Australia, a picture of some prickly vegetation ascribed as "Australian Honeyeucalyptus." An Australian view of the Thames by W. L. Wyndham Lewis, by kind permission of the *Battle of Britain* Clearing Services. And, weirdest of all, the Naval Review at Spithead, 1897, bearing the inscription "May you have a pleasant voyage for Christmas."

I know three ships came sailing in, but I don't think, battle ships.

COMMENTARY

The endangered moderates of Westminster

By Francis Renny

The resignation of Reg Prentice, Overseas Development Minister, from the Cabinet won't bring the Callaghan government down, but it hastens the general process of parliamentary decay.

Mr. Prentice put a fumbling finger on the disorder, in his own resignation speech. "Our style of government, the style of adversary politics in this House, has become irrelevant to the problems of our country; and is seen to be increasingly doubtful which party, if any, deserves to command their support."

Mr. Prentice went on: "It seemed to me that we were obsessed on the Government side with pushing through the House far too many controversial and irrelevant measures which did not command the support of the majority of the British people."

The last straw for Mr. Prentice was the bill to devolve parliamentary powers to Scotland and Wales — in particular the government's concession of a referendum.

But long before that there had built up a whole edifice of grievances: the failure of the party organization to defend Mr. Prentice against the extreme leftists in the constituency party; excessive cuts in defense spending, in overseas aid (his own ministry) and various other fields; failure to encourage people to work, by making work more rewarding than unemployment; above all, a failure of leadership. When the government said it would study something, that tended to mean it would see whether the trades unions approved.

Roscoe Drummond

So Mr. Prentice goes to the back benches to pursue his somewhat woolly vision of a non-partisan national movement including not only politicians but also "people of responsibility throughout society, managers, leaders in trade unions, heads teachers in schools. . . ." Such people, he urges, must break out of the habit of ducking and dodging decisions.

Mr. Prentice did not actually mention a coalition or government of national unity; but the Liberals, and ex-premier Edward Heath, must have their eyes on him as a potential member of such an administration. There is a virtual "bloc" of such candidates in the house now, ex-leaders and ex-ministers like Jo Grimmond, Jeremy Thorpe, Reginald Maudling, Peter Shore, Edward Heath and Sir Harold Wilson — all of them describable as Men of Moderation.

The fact that they are all "ex" is the most disturbing symptom of the parliamentary decay. While the Tory party has moved to the right, Labour has moved to the left. The divided word "polarization" is not inappropriate. The government itself is still in the hands of right-contrasts, and Shirley Williams, Anthony Crosland, Roy Hattersley, and others rally round James Callaghan to stop the banner being snatched from his hands by Con-

radate Tony Benn, but as recent votes have shown, backbench members are marching out in all directions — some of them away from Westminster altogether. Roy Jenkins' departure for Brussels is the most serious loss of all. To some extent, the moderates of both parties must blame themselves for their predicament. It is no longer enough in British politics to be a gentleman or a nice guy; it takes a certain amount of ruthlessness to survive the attacks of the infiltrators, or even to cope with the frustration of ordinary, unsuited constituents. Leftists (and extreme rightists, too) are notoriously hard workers, and one has to get up early and stay up late to beat them at their own game. Some of the moderates now complaining of slabs in the back simply didn't work hard enough to fortify their positions. Some, again, have what one might charitably call personality problems, ranging from arrogance to naivety.

In a curious way, Britain's two major parties seem to be canceling each other out without either gaining the advantage. First there are revelations about Trotskyist infiltration of Labour — then allegations that the CIA is buying up the Conservatives. A group of Tories votes against their party line on devolution, whereupon a group of Labourites votes against their party line on spending cuts. But since nobody is keen to be seen voting with the other side, abstentions keep the government in office.

Which is all part of the Thatcher strategy of leaving Labour to destroy itself. Margaret Thatcher is undoubtedly delighted by Mr. Prentice's resignation as further proof that "the rot has set in." Her calculation is that eventually Mr. Callaghan will be left with none but the howling wolves of the far left at his back.

There is widespread ignorance concerning the grievous harm which marijuana is doing to young people today. The cause of that ignorance is almost unbelievable if it is so pernicious. It is evident that there is a pervasive conspiracy of silence about the findings by qualified scientists concerning the effects of marijuana on regular users. This certainly accounts, in part, for the fact that the regular use of marijuana by teenagers is ominously rising.

Let me set out the facts explicitly: Silence breeds vice. Leading newspapers, network media, and many leaders of science, technology, and education are actively closing the avenues of publicity by suppressing the evidence of the expert findings.

Books which take a benign view of marijuana smoking and urge its legalization get quick and prominent reviews and the authors are invited to appear on major talk shows. But when books by prominent scientists are published which document how regular use of

marijuana harms both man and society, they are not just reviewed unfavorably — they are often ignored.

Take the case of Dr. Gabriel Nahas, M.D., Ph.D., a Columbia University scientist. His book, "Marijuana — Deceptive Weed," was published several years ago. No reviews in any leading newspaper, no invitations to television shows as authors of opposite opinions always got.

Now Dr. Nahas has published additional findings based on his own and other researches around the world. Silence from all the media, and when a dozen of his distinguished colleagues at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons wrote separately to some newspapers asking why, they never deigned to answer.

What's happening to young people? A survey of 17,000 seniors in 130 American schools undertaken by the National Institute of Drug Abuse revealed that a significantly large number of teenagers took the steady smoking of marijuana this past year. This study showed

that in the class of 1964 a high 34 percent were steady users compared to 15 percent the previous year. The projection is ominous.

Should marijuana be legalized? Many favor this course, including some leading law-enforcement officials. If legalization is desirable, it seems to me it should be limited to users, not to peddlers and drug traffickers generally. And it certainly should not be based on the false premise that marijuana is an innocent drug suitable for harmless pleasure.

To realize the lengths to which the legalization advocates are willing to go, let me quote an extract, cited by Dr. Nahas in his new book, "Keep Off the Grass," from a sermon preached by Canon Walter G. Dennis of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York:

"The pressing question for us is: How should the church in the 1970s respond [to the mounting use of marijuana]? Perhaps the task of Christians is not to condemn marijuana use, but rather to find out what, if any, is the good use of marijuana." He added, quoting from the Bible: "And God saw every thing that he had

made and, behold, it was very good."

It seems to me that the canon is deserving both God and man. I offer the view of the great humanitarian, oceanographer, and ecologist Jacques Cousteau who wrote this in his introduction to "Keep Off the Grass":

"If we are concerned about external pollutants that threaten our environment, we should be equally concerned about internal pollutants — like marijuana products. For sheer survival, we must defend ourselves against both kinds of pollution. Furthermore, I believe we need to keep all our senses at their maximum keenness if we are to enjoy and take full advantage of our participation in the miracle of life."

Dr. Nahas opposes making harmful drugs readily available, but he does not favor "making criminals out of recreational drug users."

Apparently much of the press wants to keep the public from knowing about Dr. Nahas's findings in "Keep Off the Grass." Parents, public officials, educators, and others would learn something by reading it. It is distributed by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 666 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10019.

While she is waiting, though, she ought to do something about her party's disarray over devolution.

Conspiracy of silence on marijuana

Readers write

We of the United States must not stand by and watch England die.

I have had the privilege of knowing many Englishmen: industrialists, workers, bankers, diplomats — including the redoubtable Winston Churchill. From bottom to top, they are without question a superior people.

For a thousand years Great Britain maintained the most civilized culture in the Western world. We are — all of us — indebted to its stability, its creativity, its industry. Britain's system of jurisprudence is the model for the world. And to its intrepid heart, its absolutely unyielding bravery, we of the United States are beholden for all times.

Never in history has a people shown greater courage. In World War I, in which I served as a member of the Marine Corps, the English bore the brunt of the bloody confrontation for the three long years before our entry. In World War II, for two devastating years before our entry, they endured relentless bombardment day and night — month after month — by the colossal Hitler war machine intent on world conquest. Yet England, the island nation,

feuded off the enemies of civilization in both world conflicts.

Now Great Britain, the stalwart ally of our past, needs help from us. If we let Great Britain perish, the inexorable course of human history tells us that our own security is threatened fatally.

Should not conscientious and thinking Americans take definitive action now to repay our moral obligation? The aid must be weighty to be meaningful. Ways and means must be formulated to determine the nature and extent of it. Time is of the essence.

Cockeysville, Md. James M. Swartz

'Lazy British worker'

Seldom have I read a report so out of touch with reality as that by Francis Renny, "Monitor" Dec. 20, in a jumble of superficial observations pointing in different directions he tries to reduce the "lazy British worker" image by transferring the blame to, inter alia, bad management. He also falls for the misconception that labour performance cannot be much at

On U.S. saving Britain

fault because a survey covering the out-of-date period 1971-73 indicates that on an average working day "only 100 factories out of some 60,000 were affected by a strike." This is meaningless when one takes into account the devastating effect of just one protracted strike by miners, transport, or power workers.

The comments re "ratten management" appear to rely on the findings of a lecturer at a London Business School and in a loose effort to define the effects of bad management he completely misses the basic fact that efficient control is almost impossible under existing penalties of strikes, go-slows, overmanning, union interference, government forms and restrictions, and welfare state attitudes which destroy the will to work, ambition, initiative and responsibility, over a large area of our productive work force.

The reference to "bad government" merely repeats what the world already knows and the union follows the phoney track of politicians, union leaders, academics and others who have never had practical experience of what makes industry tick.

Sir Monty Finiston, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation, recently stated that "1,500,000 workers in Britain were doing jobs that were not necessary and Britain's steel and car industry could be produced with half the workers." If in fact the provable overmanning were only half the figure quoted it still reveals a sad state of affairs and if we add to this the persistent current complaints that steel workers, miners, car plants and many others are failing to meet time-studied production schedules, Britain has a long way to go before we can bury the "won't work" award.

May I suggest that Francis Renny spend half an hour on any building site, road repair or construction project, or any local authority activity, and see for himself the justification for the "deserved" title.

Millford-on-Sea, England Joe Atherton

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.